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DOUGLAS AVOLITION WAR UPON LINCOLN.—We suppose we need not repeat, though we do so most emphatically, that, as matters stand, we are for the election of neither Douglas nor Lincoln to the U. S. Senate. No power could compel us to vote, or advise our friends to vote, for either. So long as they keep their present positions, let the Americans of Illinois, standing aloof from both, elect to the Legislature as many of their own friends as possible, with a view to holding and effectually wielding the balance of power. This is our ground.

We have a few words to say, however, to those who have been persuaded that Douglas is a pro-slavery man and Lincoln an ultra-abolitionist. We have already exposed Douglas's scandalous abolition principles in regard to slavery in the Territories, principles even more obnoxious and offensive than the obnoxious and offensive ones of Lincoln upon the same subject, and now we propose to show how Douglas's immediate organ, his home organ, his mere mouth-piece, the Chicago Times, is trying to rally the abolitionists for Douglas and against Lincoln by parading and denouncing a bill once presented by Lincoln in Congress for the maintenance of Southern rights. Read the following from the Douglas mouth-piece of last Friday and mark with what ferocity the Little Giant causes his competitor to be denounced for having proposed Congressional legislation to secure the return of fugitive slaves to their masters:

We propose to ask the Republicans of Illinois—the men who regard the officers who catch fugitive slaves as "blood-hounds," as inhuman, as brutish savages—whether they would vote for a man to be their Senator who is not only in favor of compelling officers to do that duty, but who has actually proposed to make them pains and penalties? We narrow the question down to the simple proposition whether they will vote for a man to send to Congress who had ever proposed—even when the present fanatical view was not in existence—to make it the duty of the Mayor, the magistrates, the police, and all other constables of a city of this Union, to hunt down all fugitive slaves who might escape their city, and, without trial by jury, or trial by any body, without examination, or any other than arbitrary proceeding, arrest such persons charged with being fugitive slaves, and deliver them to the person claiming them as such? We ask the Republicans of Illinois, particularly of Chicago, to say whether they will vote to send a man to Congress who proposed to make a law compelling the municipal authorities of any city in the United States to act as "slave catchers," as "blood-hounds, to run down and catch runaway negroes," who might be on their way to a land of freedom? Will the Republicans of Illinois vote to send a man to the United States senate, who, in his place in Congress, proposed a law requiring the municipal authorities of two cities of the Union, under penalties, to "chase and seize and return to bondage men and women flying to a land of liberty?" Will they vote to send a man to Congress who in his place in that body as a former occasion, proposed a law compelling the mayors and magistrates, and police officers of the free States to act as "negro catchers," as "blood-hounds, to hunt down and arrest fugitive slaves, and deliver them to their masters, and who proposed that the mayors and magistrates, and police officers of the free States should be subjected to fine and imprisonment in case they refused to perform this duty, but that *fines were exclusive on them by any law*, and which the Tribune declares would be "inhuman, anchristian, and unconstitutional?" Will they vote to send a man to Congress who had ever proposed to add to the duties of the mayors and police officers of the free States the duties of "bloodhounds"—"hiring dogs"—to capture fugitive slaves? Governor of Chicago, will you vote to send a man to Congress who proposed a law making it the duty of the mayors of two of the cities of the Union to act as slave catchers and negro-hunters, and, without trial investigation, or examination, hand them over to such persons as might claim them? Will you vote for Abraham Lincoln if he ever proposed such a law in Congress?

Here the Douglas organ, referring to a bill presented several years ago by Mr. Lincoln in Congress, says that it contained this clause:

SEC. 3. That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictions, are hereby empowered and authorized to provide active and efficient means to arrest all persons in the DISTRICT, who are THERE OR HERE ALL FUGITIVES SLAVES ESCAPING INTO SAID DISTRICT.

And upon this the Douglas organ comments as follows:

There, gentlemen Republicans, is the proposition of Abraham Lincoln made in the House of Representatives on the 16th day of January, 1849, to compel the officers of the Mayor of the cities of Georgetown and Washington to act as "blood-hounds," to hunt down and arrest all citizens of color who might be on their way to freedom, he proposed that the mayors and constabulary of those two cities, in addition to their ordinary duties, should be "empowered to arrest all negroes and deliver them up to the persons claiming them. Slave forever remember that the mayors might be called on to act, and with which he sets so much, and with which he sets negroes, as well as all other men, have been endowed by their Creator, the right to have and enjoy the fruits of their own labor, or to barter the same away for such other property as to them seems to be taken back forever to a bondage, to which they have not for their own benefit, or for the benefit of their owners.

Republicans, look upon your candidate! Is he record consistent with your principles? Is he consistent with your interpretation of the Declaration of Independence? Is he the equals of the race? Is he consistent with your notions of humanity, Christianity, and freedom? Will you vote for the author of that proposition? Will you, in giving a vote to new the official record of Mr. Lincoln's bill can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary of State.

So we see, that, however strong a tendency Mr. Lincoln may have toward free-soilism, Douglas's immediate organ electioneers most furiously against him upon the ground of his being too much a pro-slavery man. To what lengths the Douglas party will carry the impudence and folly of this course these gentlemen in Douglas entitled?

The opposition to the federal administration in New York are debating whether they will vote for Seymour or to unite and beat. Either course is plain before him; they have only to choose between the two.

Washington Gazette.

That's a very clear and concise statement of an unquestionable truth. And what is true in New York is equally true in Ohio. Will the truth be properly appreciated in the latter State? Will the forces of the opposition consent, for the sake of harmonious action, to set their faces against all slavery agitation as decidedly as the Whig National Convention of 1852 did?

Hon. Charles E. Stuart, whose term as United States Senator from Michigan expires with the present Congress, has received the Democratic nomination for Governor, despite positive orders from Washington forbidding such action as an implied rebuke to the administration. Senator Stuart stood with Douglas all through the Lecompton struggle, and his course is approved by the mass of his party at home.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Erasmus D. Beach for Governor, and Chas. Thompson as Lieutenant Governor. Both of these gentlemen have been before elected to the State Senate by free-soil votes, the first in 1849, and the latter in 1850; they now are good Buchanan men and of course go for Lecompton.

An English heiress has married a Spanish bull-fighter. This may encourage some of our young fellows to turn bull-fighters. We don't know that the sport would be very dangerous to them. Their friends have known a score of horns enter their bodies every day without killing them.

A young couple passed rapidly through Maysville the other day on their way to get married. The indignant old folks were full three hours behind. So the adventurous young couple had what might be considered a fair start in the world.

An Ohio paper, speaking of the crops, says, that, "in some things, the earth has failed, during the past season, to do her appointed work." The fact is, she drank a good deal too much during the spring and the early summer.

We are that ex-President Pierce, during his recent tour from Lisbon to Marseilles, was much honored. It should be remembered that the honors were rendered where the people don't know what sort of a President Pierce was.

A lady, writing from Texas, speaks of having waked up one morning and found herself in bed with a serpent. A great many ladies have found themselves in the same predicament—and some gentlemen.

The editor of the Henderson Commercial asks if some of the sportsmen won't give him a "smell of Green river bass." If a "smell" is what he wants, they had better send him some a week out of the water.

We see some discussion as to the name by which the wife upon the bed of the Atlantic should be called. The word cable is thought inappropriate. Suppose we call it the Atlantic bed cord.

There are said to be numerous young girls in the streets of St. Louis stealing whatever trifles they can lay their hands on—petty thieves in petticoats.

Some of the editors North and South serve up to their readers nothing but nigger. They give them broiled nigger for breakfast, roasted nigger for dinner, and cold nigger for supper.

The fussy editor of the Mound City Emporium expresses the fear that his neighbor of the Cairo Gazette "has no disposition to render unto Cæsar his *things*."

The Ravenna Chronicle compliments us with the remark that we call things by their right names. We certainly try to do so. We are not in the habit of designating chicken-thieves as poultry-dealers.

It is observable that dogs always turn round and round several times before they lie down to sleep. We judge from certain symptoms that the Buchanan administration is getting sleepy.

William H. Korn has been nominated by the People's party of Philadelphia as a candidate for Sheriff. He is an ice dealer, and his popularity will send a chill to the heart of locofocoism.

The English Opera bills nightly produced at our Theater have no connection with the English Bill on the other side of the river!

The weather is getting cool. The bills of the musquitoes are scarcely felt. Some other bills are as troublesome as ever.

A London court has decided that an actor is not a "laborer." *Of course not*; he's "to work and all play."

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES IN LOUISIANA.—The parish of St. John the Baptist paper, the Meschacebe, of the 28th ultimo, contains the following paragraph, under the heading of the Committees in St. James:

We learn that the most violent agitation prevails in St. James. The substitution of committees to the regular action of the law has produced disorders there which it was easy to foresee. Nearly all the citizens are armed and ready to come to blows. A new store has been attacked and its contents sacked; the storekeepers, on the other hand, are sustained by their partisans. A difficulty has taken place between one of the members of the first committee and Mr. P. Leblanc. The latter has left the parish; but his departure has not destroyed the germ of disorder which tends to increase in St. James.

The Donaldsonville Vigilant of the 29th ultimo refers at length to the subject, and states that so many evils have resulted to the slaves in the parish of St. James from the numerous violations of the law forbidding, under severe penalties, the selling of spirituous liquors to them, that the planters formed a vigilence committee to break up all stores suspected in the matter. They have given notice to leave to every person concerned in selling whisky to negroes, and where this notice was disregarded, they have enforced it with an application of tar and feathers. The storekeepers have also organized and armed to resist these active proceedings, and at last dates a conflict between the two parties appeared imminent.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LIBERIAN NATIONALITY. The Philadelphia American learns by a private letter lately received by a gentleman of that city from Gerard Ralston, Esq., London, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Liberia, that Portugal is ready to acknowledge the Republic, and to make a treaty of amity and commerce with her. Mr. Ralston was at once about to enter upon the formation of a treaty with Count Leyredio, the Portuguese Ambassador. This will make the ninth nation that has acknowledged Liberia.

We also learn that the Lark, Government steamer, from Monrovia, had arrived at Plymouth, to be repaired in her Majesty's dockyard, free of cost to the Liberians.

Mr. Morphy.—The London critic says that when Mr. Staunton was first challenged to play Mr. Morphy, the young American chess player, the sum named was £1000, because it was expected that Mr. Staunton would meet his antagonist in America, and it was thought a smaller sum ought not to be offered to a veteran chess player. When, however, Mr. Morphy came to England, the sum was reduced to $500 by mutual consent. We are given to understand that Mr. Morphy's money is posted, but Mr. Staunton's is not; and there is a very confident feeling among chess players that, since Mr. Morphy's success in opposition to Herr Lowenthal, Mr. Staunton's anxiety for the match will not be augmented.

Gov. McMullen, of Washington Territory, who has arrived in Washington City, recommends a vigorous campaign against the Indians of that Territory, believing that a severe chastisement is requisite to bring them to terms. He contends that the savages in that region must be made sensible of the power of the Government to punish them for their perfidy, before they will entertain sufficient respect for their white neighbors to secure the latter from their hostility. The Indians from the British possessions, he also says, are in the habit of making depredatory incursions into the Territory, and frequently murder and plunder those settlers whom they find in exposed situations.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.—From present appearances, we think there will be no election for an U. S. Senator by the Legislature to be chosen in Illinois this fall. The two houses act separately in balloting, and the Senate can hardly fail to contain a majority of the friends of Douglas; thirteen members hold over, most of them anti-Lecompton, and the opposition must elect eight of the twelve to be chosen this fall to secure a majority. If no election takes place, there can be no choice before 1861, as the session of the Legislature are biennial.

Philip B. Foulke, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth District of Illinois, the present incumbent, Hon. Robert Smith, having been dropped. Mr. Foulke has been twice beaten before in the District, first, by Col. Bissell now Governor of the State, who bolted the caucus nomination, and the second time, by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who did not take his seat, however, having been subsequently elected to the United States Senate.

The interments at New Orleans, for the week ending on the 30th, were 566, of which 402 were of yellow fever. The Picayune advises that the custom of having music at funerals be dispensed with during the epidemic, as it has an injurious effect. Not only the noise but the mournful notes of the dead march are peculiarly adapted to excite debilitated patients with agitation and alarm.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—Mr. A. P. Ludew, of this city, left with us yesterday a stalk of Egyptian wheat, grown from the seed taken from an Egyptian mummy, on his farm in McLean county, Ill.

Bloomington Pantagraph.

We did not know that Egyptian mummies were found so close by as that. What does a man want with an Egyptian mummy on his farm? As a scarecrow?

The President, it is stated, has offered the Spanish Mission to Mr. J. P. Benjamin, United States Senator for Louisiana. Mr. Benjamin is now in the South, and it is not known if he will accept it.

Dr. Fowlkes, the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, seems to be ubiquitous in his active exertions to protect the interests of those he represents. He is now in St. Louis.

A young man named Wm. Louder was killed near Memphis on Tuesday by six runaway negroes who he was pursuing for the purpose of arresting them.

Gov. Richardson, of Nebraska, has resigned his office and will return to take the stump in Illinois for Douglas.

"The rock of Democracy," as the Washington Union calls Mr. Buchanan, is the cause of collision which has split the party!

The following from that very sterling old paper, the Mayaville Eagle, is in the right spirit:

THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.—There seems to be good grounds for fearing that strong influences are at work all over the country, to unite the entire opposition to the Administration in one party.

Horace Greeley, Gov. Corwin, and other distinguished gentlemen in the North are at work endeavoring to bring about such a result, while in the South and West the most eminent leaders of the American party appear to be giving their cooperation to the same end. It is not, as has been charged, an attempt to bring together the Northern Know-Nothing and Southern American parties into a single or consolidated organization, but it is to unite the conservative men of all parties upon a platform that is all opposed as much to extra agitation on the slavery question as to the usurpation as it will the arbitrary and corrupt policy of the present Administration.

Such a basis as uniting the American and Republican parties upon one organization and upon one platform of principles, could not be done, and, so far as we know, no body is attempting to do such a thing. There are those, and in great numbers, though, belonging to these parties, who, although *apparently differing* in regard to the policy of the Government, really do not differ at all, and who simply material point—and it is these, it is contended, that can be made to drop their nominal differences of opinion for the purpose of uniting in the overwhelming of a wrong that is so much desired, to overturn the set of demagogues who are bringing the country to very day more nearly to the verge of utter bankruptcy and ruin.

We have not seen enough yet to give an opinion as to what the result of these efforts will be. Certainly it would will but follow the honest promptings of their judgment, in the consideration of the question, it does seem to us that a combination might be formed of opponents to Buchanan Democracy sufficiently strong to overwhelm them at the next Presidential election. The Republican party has evidently fallen very much from the high and defiant position which it occupied two years ago, and there are many united in its opposition to the introduction of many more slave States, and in any extreme measure, we see not it ready to throw overboard its candidates who profess these notions and make standard bearers only of such as are willing to stand upon the People's platform of the Territories, whether it be on the side of Freedom or of slavery.

The few members of the Republican party could hold to the extreme doctrine of Abolitionism are, in a manner, driven from the party, and the Democratic party would no doubt the Republican party, as it existed two years ago, has utterly died out. This being the case, those conservative men who only went with the Republican party because elsewhere to go, and whose disgust for it has accomplished the work of its dissolution, would be ready to unite without hesitancy and form other combinations that will better carry out the patriotic views they entertain.

There are but few who are unwilling to submit now to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and those who oppose the measure do not consider the question worthy of a fight, continue on in their efforts to keep vitality in a Black issue, sustaining by your aid knave and corrupt men and tools of political importance, until they get back into the same old stable Abolition faction from whence they started from.

We want to see this, and, whilst it is going on we want to see the honest portion of those who have acted with the Republican party drop their peculiar notions on the subject of slavery, and join in the formation of a party that is truly national both in principle and geographical location.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

MURDER TRIAL IN TAYLOR CO.

GREENSBURG, KY., Sept. 3, 1858.

The case of Commonwealth vs Geo. Hunter, William Sodusky, Benjamin Hunter, Thomas, and Elijah Hunter, for the murder and robbery of Henry Simmons of Taylor county, on the night of the 30th May, 1857, came on here on last Wednesday a week, it being the regular session of our circuit court. Hunter, it will be recollected, had been tried in the Shelbyville court, and convicted of murder, and the result there being a hung jury—11 for hanging and 1 for acquittal. Since that time Hunter escaped, as we had to this county. Hunter being first on docket, his case was called, and upon his continuance in his case was made by defense and granted by the court. Next came Thompson. After some preliminary arrangements the parties agreed to go into the trial of his case. A jury was made up on the following day, and the trial has been progressing until yesterday evening late, the pleadings having been had to-day. After supper last night the Judge instructed the jury, and they retired immediately to the jury room, from which they returned in a very short time and retired to their lodgings. The morning at 8 o'clock they returned to the court house, and announced to the court that they were ready to bring in a verdict. In a few moments they came in, and to their astonishment the prisoner was brought in and seated before them, when the Judge directed them to rise (both jury and prisoner), and directed the foreman, Mr. Thompson, to "look upon the prisoner and answer whether he is guilty or not guilty." To this the gentleman answered in a distinct and firm manner, "We pronounce him *guilty*," which after reading the verdict, &c., the prisoner was ordered back to jail, and will, it is understood, leave the settlement this evening. Never perhaps was a case more fully made out by circumstantial evidence, and never was a case of circumstances more so could not leave a reasonable doubt of guilt or a possibility of innocence. The bar had a fine ground to work upon, made a masterly effort and have fully and ably done their duty. Any thing that could be done was not neglected by the prosecution. The prisoner has borne up well, seemed to bear their confinement with patience and fortitude and deported themselves through the whole trial in such a manner as might be expected of intelligent, honest, and virtuous men, feeling the great responsibility resting upon them and determined to do their duty. A BYSTANDER.

The testimony in Hunter's case implicated all the others accused in the murder.

The Henderson Commercial of last Tuesday says that "since the recent rains, the tobacco crop has sensibly improved. All that is now needed are some warm days and late frosts to insure a fine crop of this staple." The Clarksville Jeffersonian says:

During the afternoon of Friday the 27th a very destructive hail storm occurred in the southern portion of Todd and the northern portion of Logan. It was particularly destructive in the neighborhood of Lafayette. The tobacco crop was greatly injured, and some fields were totally ruined. We have heard of one crop of thirty acres, which was so much injured that the owner sold out for $50. It is rumored that the storm embraced a large extent of country, and extended in to the vicinity of Russellville, but we have no confirmation of the report.

The Boston Courier, in a recent article on Central American affairs, says:

In justice to ourselves, we cannot, by treaty or by sufferance, permit either England or France to encroach upon a country where it is so important to our interests that a foreign power should obtain dominion. It may be that a wise policy on our part will demand the exclusion of all European influence from the Central American portion of this continent.

We think not. It is scarcely possible that a "wise policy" will ever demand what our statesmen for the last quarter of a century, without regard to section or party, have pronounced the acme of folly. It is highly improbable that even the policy of Buchanan will demand it

It is an unquestionable fact that the number of government employees at Washington is unnecessarily and ridiculously large. "Biddy, did you put an egg in this miserable coffee to settle it?" "Yes, mam, I put in four; they were so bad I had to use more of them."

PARTICULARS OF THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE RIOTS.—The Journal of Commerce of Thursday evening has the following account of this affair:

The destruction of the quarantine buildings on Staten Island by fire last night exhibits a most reckless determination on the part of the people in that vicinity to get rid of the quarantine there, and an inhuman disregard of the life and health of the unfortunate patients who were receiving medical treatment at that establishment. The first alarm in advance of the opposition to a quarantine on Staten Island, which has heretofore manifested itself in several riotous ways, was not unexpected. The recent cases of yellow fever occurring outside of the quarantine walls, the stoppage of the ferryboats from making their landing at quarantine dock, and the passage by the Castleton Board of Health on Thursday of a series of ordinances striking directly at the efficiency of the administration of quarantine affairs, and the application by the New York Commissioner of Health for an injunction to restrain the Staten Islanders from interfering with the Health officer and his prerogatives, all contributed to stimulate the ferocity of the mob to their last outrage against the laws of the State and the ordinary dictates of humanity. It is to be hoped that the State will immediately take measures to vindicate its insulted dignity, and call the perpetrators of this monstrous crime to a strict account. The State has been troubled long enough by those anti quarantine ruffians.

The facts, as nearly as we can learn them, are as follows: A thousand men, of whom many were recognized as residents at Castleton and others from New Brighton, commenced an assault upon the western wall of the quarantine grounds, about 9½ P. M., on Thursday. They had undoubtedly selected that evening for their infamous work, on account of the simultaneous occurrence of the great telegraph jubilee in New York, which, it was probably supposed, would attract many of the officers and subordinates of the quarantine establishment, and thus leave the buildings completely unprotected. Besides, the police would be at that time engaged in the city and a posse would not be very promptly dispatched to the scene of riot.

Dr. Bissel, the resident physician, hearing the noise, and suspecting what it was about, went down to the spot where the rioters were breaking through, and tried to reason with them. Doctor had a gun but did not use it. He was set upon by the ruffians, knocked down, and his gun taken from him. The Doctor proceeded to the residence of Dr. Thompson, health officer, and told him what was going on. Dr. T. immediately gave the alarm to the stevedores, who live within the quarantine enclosure, who armed themselves, but made no attempt to drive back the advancing rioters—the latter outnumbering them about twenty to one. In the meantime, some persons set fire to the Small Pox Hospital, in which there were no patients, they having been removed to a neighboring dwelling while the hospital was undergoing cleaning and repairs. The fire was kindled by means of a straw bed thrust under the piazza, and the building, being a wooden one, (two stories) was soon burned to the ground. When the fire broke out an alarm was raised, and one or more engines came down from the village. They were of no service, however, in putting out the fire, as the mob cut the hose.

Eight shanties, 20x100 feet in size, were next fired, and were soon enveloped in flames. One of these were patients sick with the yellow fever, small pox, and other diseases. Most of them were removed by the rioters to the Lower Hospital, but some, who were left, were burned to death, and where they remained all night and suffered injuries from this inhuman exposure which may prove fatal. Among the victims of this atrocity was one woman, sick with the yellow fever, who lay all night on the grass covered only by a piece of canvas.

The coal house was next pitched upon by the incendiaries and burned, with 600 tons of coal.

The baggage house and engine house—in the latter of which there were 250 feet of hose and other things—were destroyed.

While this wide spread conflagration was raging another party of freebooters, under Thomas Thompson's lead, fired the Hotel. That building was also laid in ruins. Mrs. Thompson was sick at the time and had to be carried out on a chair. She was removed at great peril to Mrs. Forrestam's house. Dr. Jackson's residence was next set fire to, his library, but excited in rescuing only a few books. The Doctor's property was insured for $6,000.

Dr. Walker, Deputy Health Officer, and Dr. Walson, Hospital Physician, and the stewards, exerted themselves nobly to put out the fires, but with no avail; the rioters had everything their own way.

The mob then proceeded to the "St. Nicholas"—a large stone building occupied by patients, which was fired and soon burned down. The barn, dead house, carriage house, and outbuildings were also destroyed. The barn was full of hay, and there was one wagon in it. The fire was kindled by the rioters rushed the dead cart into the flames and burned that also.

The rioters made no disguise of their diabolical intentions. They took straw beds, set them on fire, and carried the burning masses to the building and placed them under the piazza, where they soon accomplished the work of destruction.

Second Toddy, of the Harbor Police, was present at the riot with a few of his men, but could do nothing to prevent the outbreaking odds. He sent word to Wash. O'Brien with five men to the city, in one of the police boats, to get aid.

The boat on its passage was nearly upset by an enormous sturgeon, weighing about 100 pounds, which leaped into the little craft, considerably to the terror of the party. The interpreter was captured and killed. Mr. O'Brien arrived in the city at a late hour, and called upon Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, but the Deputy could only promise to send down 100 men in the morning. It was thought too late at that hour to do any good by dispatching aid to the scene of riot.

The only hospital now standing on the ground is the large white house building.

THE VERY LATEST.—The New York Times, of Friday morning, has the following:

The Work of Destruction Completed—The Sick Laid on the Ground and Scorched by the Heat of the Burning Buildings.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Thursday—Midnight.

My last dispatch left the meeting dissolved, and its various elements engaged in congregating in small knots about the street. At 10 o'clock, a movement up the street soon took the entire company away from the bar-room of Barns' Hotel. Parties, with torches in hand and carrying bundles of hay, moved up the street, followed by the crowd. At 10:30 P. M. they entered the block of cottages, occupied by the Doctor's boatmen, at the west end of the Quarantine enclosure. Kindling the main street, which leads up from the ferry. All the loose materials about the house, such as the banister rails, steps, shutters, &c., were piled inside one of the rooms, and a can of hay piled upon the fire. Coal oil was applied, and the flames began to ascend, but it burned very slowly. More combustibles were now piled on, holes were cut in the floor, and camphene was added to the mass; the whole was stirred up, and soon the whole was enveloped in flames. They poured out at the windows, and mounted up to the roof, at which the crowd rent the air with approving shouts and laughter. The same process was then gone through with in the adjoining house, and it was also in full blast. They next turned their attention to the hospital, which, by the kind permission of Health Officer, who moved his furniture out this afternoon. The door was broken in after much effort, shutters wrenched from their hinges, the windows demolished, and a pile of rosin, pitch, tar, and hay placed on the piazza, and soon mounted to the work overhead. Other persons went into the attic and set it on fire, and in five minutes the beautiful little cottage was burning from top to bottom. This work was performed in the most deliberate manner, and no attempt whatever is made at concealment. Ray Tompkins and Tom Garrett, are the leaders, and their orders are implicitly obeyed. They are backed Dr. Bissell's house. The prime torch-bearer was about applying his instrument to the gateway, when the word was passed by some one, "Save the furniture!" The fire was extinguished, and it was brought out a small table and chair; this was the extent of their efforts. The torch was applied to the intlammable mass in the front room, and at the same time the fire broke out in the rear of the building is more than half consumed. The church-bell was rung as is common when an alarm of fire is intended; the engine company came with their machine, but in a short time left the ground and left the burning dwellings, and the firemen, or those who wore the firemen's hats then busied themselves in throwing materials upon the fire, and otherwise aiding in the work of destruction. While I am writing on, mock cells are made for water, the firemen rush up and down the street, making hoarse outcries which nobody understands or cares to. The whole scene is one of the most horrible farce which it has ever been my fortune to witness. There will no doubt be a clean sweep made of every building inside of the second inclosure, including the only remaining Hospital. The Government buildings—the little offices occupied by the Inspectors will be left intact. The Government have sixty marines to protect them. With the other matter—the burning of the State property—I have dealt with already. It has been distinctly stated by the officers who speak by authority.

The Hospital is now on fire, (12:10 o'clock,) and the flames are bursting through the roof.

What is being done to preserve the lives of the helpless sick within its walls, I do not know. God preserve them!

P. S.—2 A.M.—The sick have been taken from the Hospital, and are left upon the ground in the angle formed by the wall, and Dr. Bissel's fence. Unless removed from here, I fear they will perish when the Hospital is fully on fire. The flames are now now bursting from the roof.

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The circumstances of the affray, and the circumstances which led to it, are briefly these: George Develin (of the firm of Develin & Son), has been keeping Fanny French as his mistress for the last eighteen months. She asserts that she has during that time been faithful to him, while he has grown tired of her and has openly associated in company with that of a young lady whom he had promised to marry. She heard of his engagement; and threatened if he ever married to kill him and his wife too. Within a few days she has been very pertinacious in her attempts to recover her control of him, and very abusive when she has met him. She has annoyed him considerably by calling at his store, and meeting him near her room a few days ago, she not only scolded him, but gave him a sound beating. Night before last she was quarreling with him, when he gave her a pistol, asking her to shoot him.

Last night the quarreling broke out afresh between the street. They walked together toward the passage way leading to her room, when she asked him to go up stairs with her. He made a reply in which he called her some dirty names, whereupon she drew the pistol and shot him. When the officers went into Fanny's room to arrest her she said to one of them: "You are a gentleman, and won't deny that I shot him. This is the pistol. If I was particularly destructive in the neighborhood of Lafayette. The tobacco crop was greatly injured, and some fields were totally ruined. We have heard of one crop of thirty acres, which was so much injured that the owner sold out for $50. It is rumored that the storm embraced a large extent of country, and extended in to the vicinity of Russellville, but we have no confirmation of the report.

It is suggested that the Administration is determined to preserve unanimity in the ranks by kicking the minority out of them.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The Asia would take the place of the Europa, and sail from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on the 28th of August.

It is now an established fact, says the London Times of the 21st, that we can communicate between London and the New World— ending a message and receiving an answer back—in two hours and a half. We publish this morning the particulars of such a communication received from St. Johns in reply to inquiry put from London at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The answer was received at half-past 7. Even this short space of time will be diminished to an almost infinitesimal moment as soon as the machinery is brought more entirely into gear. At present the delay arises from the comparative slowness with which signals can be forwarded along the single line. But what a wonderful result has been thus achieved even as matters stand at present! It is a gratifying circumstance that the first message which has been forwarded to us under the waves of the Atlantic is calculated to dispel the anxiety of the friends and relatives of all passengers on board the steamers Europa and Arabia at the time of the collision.

Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, had an interview with the Earl of Derby on the 19th of August.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee, it was reported that during the week not fewer than 35 paupers had arrived in Liverpool from the United States. Of these 29 were natives of Ireland, 3 of Germany, and 3 of England. Mr. Denton, one of the members of the Committee, stated that they had been shipped in one vessel, and that though their passage money had been paid by the American authorities, on their arrival, the paupers were quite destitute, and became chargeable upon the Liverpool parish. Mr. Denton also stated that seven of these persons were lunatics, and that their care and maintenance would cost the parish a great deal more than that of ordinary paupers. No definite action was taken upon the report.

Col. R. C. Moody, R. E., at present commanding the Royal Engineers in North Britain, and formerly the highly successful Lieut. Governor of the Falkland Islands, which he, with a party of his corps, prepared for colonization between 1841 and 1848, has, we have reason to believe, won the Globe, been appointed Lieutenant Governor and Commander in-Chief of the new North American Colony of British Columbia. The gallant Colonel, at an early date, will proceed to assume the duties of his new government, embarking at Southampton, and proceeding to the colony via Chagres and Panama.

A very curious incident occurred when the paying out commenced in mid ocean. The splice had been made, and the cable was being lowered over the sterns of the vessels, when, a little before it touched the water, a sea-gull, fatigued, no doubt, after a long flight, perched on it, and his claws getting fast in the tar with which the cable was coated, he was unable to extricate them, so that the bird was dragged down under water and drowned. He made desperate efforts to save himself, but to no purpose, as he stuck fast, and when he finally went down, under his despiring screams sounded far across the waters. The strangeness of the occurrence, and the terrible agony of the poor bird, caused some sensation on board the ships.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Thursday evening, says: The Plenipotentiaries meet at 2 o'clock to-day to sign the convention which has been settled. The Czar sent out to-day a difficult discussion. It is strongly reported here that this document will be almost immediately published (doubtless in the Moniteur), without waiting for its ratification, and that it will be followed by a circular addressed to make at Rennes, the Emperor will announce the satisfactory termination of the labors of the Paris Congress.

All the Madrid journals, without exception of party, treat as absurd the supposition emanating from the American press that Spain can ever think of ceding Cuba to the United States.

A report was current, and said to be accredited at Berlin, that the King of Prussia will resume the reins of government on the 1st of October, but that on the 15th of the same month he will solemnly abdicate in favor of the Prince.

A Berlin letter says: The meeting between the Queen of England and the Princess Frederick Wilhelm, has been very affecting. The Princess sprang into the railway carriage to her royal mother, and the two remained clasped in each other's arms for some time, unable to speak.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the epidemic which has been entirely suppressed in the city, is now confined to the suburbs. The mortality is still very great, but is gradually diminishing.

[From the London Times, August 20.]

Bombardment of Djidda.—We publish the account which we have received by telegraph of the bombardment of Djidda, but we are bound to add that, as far as our present information extends, we know not what it was that provoked it, and what has been brought out a small table and chair; this was the extent of their efforts. The torch was applied to the inflammable mass in the front room, and at the same time the fire broke out in the rear of the building is more than half consumed. The church-bell was rung as is common when an alarm of fire is intended; the engine company came with their machine, but in a short time left the ground and left the burning dwellings, and the firemen, or those who wore the firemen's hats then busied themselves in throwing materials upon the fire, and otherwise aiding in the work of destruction. While I am writing on, mock cells are made for water, the firemen rush up and down the street, making hoarse outcries which nobody understands or cares to. The whole scene is one of the most horrible farce which it has ever been my fortune to witness. There will no doubt be a clean sweep made of every building inside of the second inclosure, including the only remaining Hospital. The Government buildings—the little offices occupied by the Inspectors will be left intact. The Government have sixty marines to protect them. With the other matter—the burning of the State property—I have dealt with already. It has been distinctly stated by the officers who speak by authority.

The Hospital is now on fire, (12:10 o'clock,) and the flames are bursting through the roof.

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Later.—At 2½ o'clock this morning the ball was extracted by Dr. Blackman, when the wounded man appeared much easier.—*Cin. Gazette.*

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1858.

It seems pretty evident that Mr. Buchanan and his officials used the people's money quite freely to bribe the passage of Lecompton through Congress, and the proof is perfect. The conduct of the administration in awarding a contract for iron pipes to be used in supplying Washington city with water, which was given to a party favorite, at more than the minimum price for which practical mechanics proposed to furnish them, has been the subject of much indignant comment. This job was given by the contractor to a Scotch manufacturer at Glasgow, and the successful bidder in this case was Owen Jones, a Lecompton member of Congress from Pennsylvania! This shows how legislators were paid for stultifying themselves and deceiving their constituents, even at the expense of the great manufacturing interests of our country. The Scotch manufacturers are fulfilling their sub-contract, while all the Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey foonderies, which were able to fill the contract, were refused the work, and, in consequence of this award, it is said that orders to the amount of 5,000 tons of iron have been countermanded to furnaces on the Lehigh. There is a double wrong in this conduct; it is wrong to send

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE ILLINOIS CANVASS.—We have said, and concisely shown, that the position of Senator Douglas on the question of slavery in the Territories, as announced in his Freeport speech, is immeasurably worse than the position of Mr. Lincoln on the same question. And we now intend to show it so clearly that neither want of thought nor want of candor will or can prevent its comprehension.

The simple comparison of the two positions as stated by the respective champions themselves really [illegible] all controversy to rest. We have already made this comparison in our columns, but, for the sake of distinctness, we beg to repeat it. Let our readers mark it closely. Mr. Lincoln says:

I am impliedly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States Territories.

Senator Douglas defines his position as follows:

I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times on every stump in Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a Territory can by lawful means exclude slavery before it comes in as a State. Mr. Lincoln knew that I had given that answer over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854-'56, and he has now no excuse to pretend to have any doubt upon that subject. Whatever the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question of whether slavery may go in under the constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless supported by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves. Those local and police regulations can only be furnished by the local Legislature. If the people of the Territory are opposed to slavery they will elect members to the Legislature who will adopt unfriendly legislation to it. If they are for it they will adopt the legislative measures friendly to slavery. Hence no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill.

We hope that it is quite unnecessary to reiterate our profound and total dissent from the belief to which Mr. Lincoln says he is pledged. We entertain no such belief. On the contrary, we hold, as we have ever held, that Congress cannot prohibit slavery in the Territories without violating both its right and its duty. On this point there are no two opinions in the South. All parties, with respect to it, are a unit. And we say over again with entire frankness to Mr. Lincoln and his Republican colleagues in the North that we can never, even for the glorious and patriotic purpose of expelling the vandal Democracy from the Government, consent to act for a moment with a political organization that makes his doctrine in this particular an article of its creed. We repudiate his position entirely and utterly. Yet, as we have said before, his position, wrong and indefensible as it is, is all but just and statesmanlike compared with that of Senator Douglas. We now beg our readers to consider the two deliberately and dispassionately, with reference, first, to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the nation; secondly, to the past as well as current public opinion of the South; thirdly, to the received maxims of public faith; and, lastly, to the reason and justice of the case. We intend to show that as respects at least three of these four criteria Senator Douglas's position is more exceptionable than Mr. Lincoln's is, and that as respects the remaining one it is as exceptionable as his. If we succeed in doing this, we shall of course deprive Senator Douglas of all shadow of rightful title to the respect and sympathy of Southern men. And the task is certainly by no means a difficult one.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case asserts not only that Congress has no power to prohibit or abolish slavery in the Territories, or to confer power for that purpose on the Territorial Governments, but that no tribunal acting under the authority of Congress can rightfully withhold from slavery the necessary regulations for its protection. "We are satisfied," is the language of the opinion, "that no one who reads attentively the page in Peter's Reports to which we have referred can suppose that the Court meant in that case to say that Congress had a right to prohibit a citizen of the United States from taking *any* property which he lawfully held into a Territory of the United States. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, *that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them.* And if the Constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in the slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether it be LEGISLATIVE, executive, or judicial, *has a right to draw such a distinction, or* DENY *to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the Government.*" This is equally explicit in all the points involved. "And no word," adds the Court, "can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection. The only power conferred, is THE POWER COUPLED WITH THE DUTY OF GUARDING AND PROTECTING THE OWNER IN HIS RIGHTS." The opinion of the Supreme Court thus absolutely denies the existence anywhere under the constitution of the power to prohibit or abolish slavery in the Territories. Senator Douglas, in the teeth of this opinion, declares that the people of the Territories possess such power, and may lawfully use it; while Mr. Lincoln, in like manner, asserts that Congress possesses the power, and ought to exercise it. Neither position finds the slightest shelter under the authority of the Court. The opinion of that august tribunal distinctly condemns them both. So far, the worst that can be said of Senator Douglas's position is that it is no better than Mr. Lincoln's. But here the equality of evil stops. As bad in this one respect, Senator Douglas's position is in every other incontestibly the more vile and pestilent.

For what are the two positions respectively when translated into the familiar language of our current politics? Mr. Lincoln avows his belief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. That, in common political parlance, it is superfluous to say, is *Wilmot Provisoism*—nothing less, nothing more. Senator Douglas proclaims that the people of the Territories, as such, may of themselves lawfully prohibit or abolish slavery, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary. In other words, while admitting that according to the opinion of the Supreme Court the people of the Territories have no power to prohibit or abolish slavery by direct legislation, he asserts that they may lawfully withhold protection from the rights of slaveholders, and thus by indirection extinguish the institution with as much certainty and despatch as if there were no decision or opinion of the Supreme Court in the way. That, as everybody will perceive at a glance, is *squatter sovereignty*—in a form, however, more flagrant and revolting than, so far as we know, has ever before been announced by any politician of consequence in the country. But, putting aside this loathsome aggravation for the moment, what, we ask, has heretofore been the comparative scorn and detestation meted out by the public opinion of the South to these twin heresies of the North? We shall make no tedious citations on this point. We should, indeed, almost as soon think of citing specific testimony in proof of the existence of the pro-slavery feeling itself at the South. We simply appeal to the consciousness of Southern men. Which is and has ever been held the more odious and execrable in Southern eyes, the Wilmot Proviso or squatter sovereignty? Which did Calhoun, that eye and soul of the South, conceive the more fatal as well as the more obnoxious of the two? Upon which has every other Southern leader, without respect to party, uniformly poured forth his choicest denunciation as the sum and substance of all the malignant Northern devices ever projected against the rights and the welfare of the South? From which do the Southern masses of all shades of political belief turn with the deepest and most scornful abhorrence? There can be but one answer to all these questions. The lowest abyss of Southern contempt is notoriously occupied by squatter sovereignty. This fact is as patent and as unquestionable as the existence of the air we breathe. No one in his senses will think of disputing it. With what supreme, unutterable loathing and disgust, then, must every Southern man regard the mean and faithless and slippery form of squatter sovereignty which Senator Douglas avows in his Freeport speech. If squatter sovereignty, pure and simple, is worse than the Wilmot Proviso, as the whole South believes and has constantly declared, how infinitely worse than that offensive restriction must the corrupt and insidious squatter sovereignty of Douglas be. Mr. Lincoln's position, false as it is, almost snatches an air of respectability from the falser and more abominable doctrine of his antagonist.

Unquestionably a doctrine so thoroughly scandalous and contemptible in every respect was never before earnestly propounded by a politician of Senator Douglas's weight in the nation. Its open and shameless violation of the most ordinary precepts of public morality is shocking. In this respect the superiority of Mr. Lincoln's position is conspicuous. Indeed, it would be scarcely incorrect to say that in this particular his position is the opposite of Senator Douglas's. Mr. Lincoln asserts his belief in the right and duty of Congress to do what in common with very many Southern men he believes it possesses the constitutional power to do. Senator Douglas asserts that Congress, or the Territorial Legislatures for whose action Congress is responsible, may lawfully do the same thing indirectly, while acknowledging that the Constitution prohibits them from doing it directly. Mr. Lincoln holds simply that Congress ought to exercise a power which he thinks it possesses; Senator Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislatures, which derive their authority from Congress, may lawfully exercise a power which he admits that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures themselves possess. Professing to bow loyally to the opinion of the Supreme Court, which denies the power either of the people of the Territories or of Congress to prohibit or abolish slavery, he declares, nevertheless, that "the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit it or exclude it as they please." Conceding that the Constitution prohibits the Territorial Legislatures from abolishing slavery, he contends that it is perfectly lawful and constitutional for them to "adopt unfriendly legislation to it," under which it "cannot exist a day or an hour." Mr. Lincoln, be it observed, denies that the Constitution restricts Congress in the matter of slavery in the Territories; Senator Douglas admits the restriction, but holds that it may be lawfully and effectually nullified by the Territorial Legislatures, though acting under the authority of Congress. The difference in favor of Mr. Lincoln is very striking. Mr. Lincoln's position, however unjust and untenable, is at least consistent with itself, and, regarded from his own point of view, infringes no rule of law or principle of public faith. The position of Senator Douglas, on the contrary, involves the contradiction of affirming that a clear provision of the Constitution may be lawfully defied, and, in the same affirmation, laughs to scorn that good faith which constitutes a fundamental and necessary element of the social system—an element without which, indeed, the whole vast fabric of government and of society would speedily tumble into chaos. It is this unblushing obliquity that [illegible] Senator Douglas's position with such exceeding enormity. Mr. Lincoln commits a sad error. He grievously mistakes the right and duty of Congress under the constitution. He believes that Congress has the power and ought to do what we in the South all believe that Congress has no right to do. He is seriously, deplorably wrong; but, it must be owned, there is nothing unmanly or immoral in his error. It is such an error as a man of average wisdom and patriotism exposed to the constant influences of that sectional jealousy and resentment which Senator Douglas has done more than any other living man to foment might naturally entertain. It is an error that a Northern man of fair intelligence might honestly cherish. We have no reason to doubt that Mr. Lincoln himself cherishes it in all sincerity. But it is impossible to extend equal charity to Senator Douglas. His position involves an error of a ranker dye—an error that approximates the line of a crime. The doctrine he proclaims is not merely false, but sneaking, perfidious, and immoral. It is criminally false. It rests on the villainous assumption that all is fair in law and politics, and culminates in the not less villainous conclusion that the acknowledged intent of the constitution as well as the solemn mandate of the Supreme Court may be lawfully and properly disregarded through any process of indirection subtle enough to evade the letter of authority. It applies the mocking ethics of Portia to the most urgent and critical question of our politics, granting the slaveholder his naked technical rights in the Territories of the Union, but denying him the means of enforcing them. It tramples coarsely and insolently on the obligations of public faith by treating the slaveholders of the South as a gang of Shylocks entitled to no more than the narrowest and closest and most hyper literal construction of the "bond" will give them. It is a low, sophistical, pettifogging, faithless, catchpenny, graceless, nefarious doctrine, more worthy of the wits of the legal partner in a swindling firm than of the mind of a statesman. No thoroughly honest man of sound reason can gravely entertain it. The thing is a moral impossibility. Mr. Lincoln's doctrine is incorrect, unfair, and completely inadmissible; Senator Douglas's doctrine is all this, and more, and dishonest and dishonorable besides.

Detestable as it seems and is in the aspects under which we have viewed it, however, there is another in which, if possible, its real vileness appears still more glaringly. Senator Douglas's position is a wretched, amazing tissue of injustice and absurdity. It outrages reason and justice as grossly as it flouts the constitution and public morals. Mr. Lincoln's position raises merely a question of plain constitutional construction. He is wrong, but not preposterous. Senator Douglas is both. His position is scandalously illogical. The doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case is that the power of governing the Territories exists in Congress. This is unquestionably the correct doctrine. We are not aware that it is disputed by any one. It, however, follows necessarily that the Territorial Governments are the creatures of Congress, deriving their powers from that body, and accountable to it for the just exercise of them. Whatever the Territorial Governments do, they of course do as the agents of Congress, which is responsible for their acts, repealing or confirming them at its sovereign discretion, subject always to the constitution. Well, the Supreme Court has declared its opinion that Congress under the constitution has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories. And Senator Douglas makes it a point on all occasions to prostrate himself before that opinion. Yet he says that the people of the Territories through the Territorial Governments may lawfully admit slavery or exclude it as they please. That is, the agent may lawfully do what it is treason or revolution for the principal to attempt. This is lifting the stream above its fountain with a vengeance. It is downright nonsense, among other things, which we shall not now repeat. But, dismissing this point, the relative practical injustice of the two doctrines is, after all, perhaps, the great controlling view. Contemplating the same end, as both do, the difference in this respect must of course relate mainly to their efficiency. Mr. Lincoln assigns the task of prohibiting slavery in the Territories to Congress; Senator Douglas hands it over to the squatters in the Territories. Before we look to results, however, it is proper to briefly contrast the agencies which are to produce them. The effect cannot fail to be salutary. On the one hand we have the full Congress of the nation, composed of representatives of every section and of every interest of the whole Union; on the other we have a handful of settlers, perchance from a single State, it may be from a few counties of a single State, possibly, nay, probably, the first installment of some enterprising Emigrant Aid Society, fresh from the strongholds of Northern Abolition. We need not ask Southern men which of these bodies they would prefer to sit in judgment on their constitutional rights, if they must submit to either. The question would be an insult. Now, let us consider for a moment the actual operation of the rival agencies. Suppose that Mr. Lincoln now occupied the seat he is struggling so industriously to attain, and, at the opening of the next session of Congress, should introduce a bill prohibiting slavery in all the Territories of the United States, or any one of them. What would follow? Why, manifestly, owing to the present political stamp of the Senate, if not to the intrinsic injustice of the measure itself, it would fall at once, with an emphasis that would lay it for years, if not forever. It is by no means certain that it would not fail as decisively even in the House. Our decided conviction is that it would. At all events it would encounter so vigorous and enlightened a resistance there that its passage, if effected, would possess the significance and wear the air of defeat. It would be a moral triumph for the friends of the constitutional rights of the South, presaging a more substantial triumph in the future, if the contest should be renewed. Of this we feel little doubt. However, admitting that the bill would promptly pass both Houses of Congress, and receive the signature of the President, neither of which is possible, the Supreme Court, in that event, would pronounce the law unconstitutional, and that would be the end of it, at least until such time as the Supreme Court should be reorganized by a Republican majority, and so constituted as to reflect their political creed in its decisions—a time of which we are entirely and blissfully incredulous. The movement, we believe, is too deeply repugnant to the moral sense of the conservative men of the North, too monstrous, too unspeakably abhorrent, ever to be inaugurated, much less consummated. The thing is mere reckless gasconade. Thus, for a long period certainly, and probably for all time, the practical force of Mr. Lincoln's doctrine must of necessity be next to nothing. It is, therefore, unless coupled with a relentless crusade against the Supreme Court, as it is not now, and as, we confidently trust, it will never be, practically, what we have called it, an idle crotchet. If Mr. Lincoln recognizes the authority of the Supreme Court, and will wage no political warfare against the decisions of that tribunal, his private opinion on the point in question is a matter of very little public concern. He can cherish it without great harm to anybody. Not so with the doctrine of his competitor. That, besides being essentially the more pernicious, is as full armed for evil now as it will ever be. Under it the first three or four hundred adventurers who happen to squat in any given Territory, having the "lawful means" to exclude slavery or admit it as they please, may at any moment with entire legal propriety snap their fingers in the face of the whole South and of Congress, and of the Constitution and the Supreme Court in the bargain. It makes the rabble sovereign to-day. Congress, in Senator Douglas's opinion, has no right to interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and the Territorial Legislatures are not bound to do so. Thus between the two the rights of slaveholders in the Territories may, in his judgment, be lawfully nullified, extinguished, swept away. A more utter and insulting mockery is beyond the reach of invention. Look more closely at the doctrine in practice. Suppose, for example, that a company of settlers should set out from the crowded cities of some New England State for the new territory of Arrizona. Arrived there, and constituting the majority of the population, they refuse, through the Territorial Legislature which they control, to provide those "local police regulations" without which Senator Douglas says that "slavery cannot exist a day or an hour." The institution, supposing it to have taken root, languishes under this deadly neglect. Congress is besought to correct the culpable obstinacy of its agent; but, to second the strong if not preponderating anti-slavery feeling in one branch of that body, Senator Douglas, Ajax Telamon, rises in the other, and declares with stunning emphasis that Congress has no right to interfere in the matter, that the Territorial Legislature is exercising a perfectly legal right of non-action, and that, furthermore, the slaveholder, having got what is "nominated in the bond," should be content. And Congress adopts his view. What, in such an event can the slaveholder do? What becomes of his rights? They vanish like mist before the morning. And what we have represented in this hypothetical case, may, under the sway of Senator Douglas's doctrine, occur in every actual case. A squad of immigrants from New York or Boston may with impunity destroy and trample upon rights which the American people through their highest judicial tribunal have declared sacred from the touch of Congress itself. We may safely challenge the records of political folly and knavery to produce a doctrine more complete[ly] infamous. Here too, nay, here especially, Mr. Lincoln's position, though false and hateful, grows all but tolerable in the deeper baseness of Senator Douglas's. If the one is exceptionable, the other rarely is insufferable.

Such, to sum up in a word, is the despicable character of Senator Douglas's position on the only really controverted point of the slavery question. We are confident we but express the judgment of every rational Southern man when we pronounce it, on the whole, as we again do, immeasurably worse than Mr. Lincoln's position on the same point. Equally contradicting the opinion of the Supreme Court, it outrages the public opinion of the South, violates the principles of good faith, and sets reason and justice at defiance, in a degree which Mr. Lincoln's position does not approach. It is beyond comparison the most atrocious political heresy of the day.

And now, who is Senator Douglas, that our political friends in the South or elsewhere should feel the remotest sympathy with him? What is he, that this foul and stupendous heresy of his should be overlooked and the hopes and energies of Whigs and Americans anywhere be given to him rather than to his Republican opponent? Is he a patriot and statesman of such lofty character and such splendid services that he should inspire our sympathies regardless of his opinions? Is he such a mirror of political genius and purity that we should pardon everything for the sake of his own brilliant self-devotion? Or is he so ardent and self sacrificing a champion of our principles generally as to entitle him to forbearance and even to the most active charity in this one awful defection? None of all these. Senator Douglas is not a spotless patriot; still less is he a statesman. He has performed no signal services to the state; but, on the contrary, he as well as the state is at this moment bending under the weight of the sore evil he has wrought it. He is a native Democrat of the radical stamp, and has spent his whole public life in bitter and unscrupulous opposition to the political principles we hold most dear and vital. He is at war, fierce and uncompromising war, with Whigs and Americans on every question of administrative policy which divides the great parties of the country, and he announces his intention to continue the strife with unabated spirit, as he most undoubtedly will. His controversy with the Administration, that at one time seemed big with the fate of the Democracy, has dwindled down to the proportions of mere personal pique on the part of the President, which, considering the President's rapidly failing fortunes, is of more real service to him than the blandest of Executive smiles. It augments his own popularity, while it diminishes Mr. Buchanan's, even at the South. He must be an indifferent observer of affairs who does not see that Douglas is to-day the true head and hope of the demoralized and dispirited cohorts of Locofocoism. He is the strongest spirit, if not the destined captain, of the desperate forces the opposition will have to encounter in 1860. We have nothing to expect from him but hard blows skillfully planted; yet nothing to fear, unless we licentiously suffer him to enlist our favor. To that he has no single title under heaven. Not one. If we cannot lend our countenance to Mr. Lincoln, as at present we most assuredly cannot, we should scorn to touch Senator Douglas with a forty foot pole. Mr. Lincoln, himself an ancient Whig, agrees with the Whigs and Americans on every existing question of moment, except that of slavery; and, as we have just unanswerably shown, he holds far less objectionable views even on the slavery question than Senator Douglas does. He is, moreover, a member of the opposition, not of the Democracy; and, in the approaching national canvass, will probably be our ally, certainly not our most formidable adversary. If, notwithstanding this, we feel constrained to withhold our aid and sympathy from Mr. Lincoln because he believes in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, with what color of propriety or decency can we offer both aid and sympathy to Senator Douglas, the life-long, violent enemy of our principles, who believes in the *right of the squatters in the Territories to do the same thing?* We desire to be entirely respectful, but really it seems to us that the anxiety a few of our political friends in the South appear to cherish for the success of Senator Douglas is the most irrational, wofully misplaced solicitude we have ever known in our whole lives. How it is that any discerning man at once a friend to Southern rights and a foe to the political creed of Senator Douglas can entertain a warm desire for his triumph is and will perhaps always be a mystery to us.

☞It seems, that, at the very time when the city of New York was celebrating with tremendous enthusiasm the laying of the submarine cable, the cable itself was perfectly useless and had been so for some days. Not a word can be transmitted between Valentia and Trinity Bay,—and nobody at Trinity is able to tell why. The electrical current has died out, and we have no expectation that it will ever be restored.

Our own opinion, founded perhaps upon insufficient data, is, that the ocean has at some point penetrated to the copper wires of the cable. We have fully expected and frequently predicted this ever since we saw a small section of the cable that was recovered after having been submerged. There had evidently been a terrible strain upon it. The twisted wires constituting its surface were almost entirely straightened out, and the gutta percha was exposed between them. We thought it self-evident that two thousand miles of cable in such a condition could not long remain serviceable at the bottom of the Atlantic. If a cable can be laid just as it comes from the manufactory, perhaps it may last forever. We have no doubt that this might be done, but we much doubt whether it will be for a good while to come.

Messrs. Field, Hudson, and Dayman didn't get their ovation a day too soon. If the telegraphic operators at Trinity Bay hadn't carefully kept for some days the secret of the cessation of the electrical current, all the fine doings in New York would have been sadly interfered with.

MORE TREASURY PLUNDER.—The Washington States says certain facts have come into its possession which will enable it, before the meeting of Congress, to show up, in its true light, the *monstrous* claim on the Treasury of the United States, amounting to over $5,000,000 for the war debt in Oregon. The States adds: "A combination of men, in high and low positions, composed of bankers, and, it is said, Senators, and their abettors, are getting, or have already got, the control of this immense claim, and will attempt to force it through Congress at the next session. These speculators, we understand, have had their agents at work in Oregon, buying up the different claims against the Government, based on the most *extravagant rates*, for a few cents on a dollar. The facts before us, we think, will enable us to show up this whole matter in its true colors, and expose one of the greatest attempts to deplete Uncle Sam's treasury that has ever before been made.

The most delicious fruits, peaches, and plums we have seen for a long time came from a charming young and beautiful maiden who lives on our street—a present to the editor.—*Madison Courier.*

Lucky, brother Garber! We have had peaches, plums, and other delicious fruits sent to our office this season, but not a single charming and beautiful maiden has yet been forwarded as a present to the editor.

☞Parson Brownlow is now having a discussion of slavery with the Rev. Mr. Pryne, and we see that a Mr. Brown has challenged him to another. We judge from the language of the challenge, that, if it were accepted, the contest would be between Brownlow and low Brown.

☞The telegraph announces that the Democrats of the sixteenth Congressional district, in Pennsylvania, now represented by Mr. Able, have a good deal of difficulty in selecting a candidate. The Convention, we believe, is anxious to effect a nomination to-day, but it will probably not be *Able.*

☞A Democratic paper in Virginia charges that "Mr. Buchanan has played his game badly." He has had to make use of a very miserable set of creatures in playing it. Not even an old blackleg could play with such a *pack.*

☞We regret to see from one telegraph report that the debate between Rev. Mr. Brownlow and Rev. Mr. Pryne has assumed an angry character.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—The New York Times publishes a letter of Dr. Sontag stating the present condition of this line. According to this official report, it appears that the undertaking of the Louisiana Company, to carry the California mail that way by the 1st of October, is a physical impossibility, the route having no road across it, and there being no means or facilities of transportation. He estimates that an outlay of very nearly a million dollars will be necessary to put the Isthmus in a practicable state—a statement fatal to the design of the company, as they are reported to lack even the amount necessary to put on the steam connection at either end. Dr. Sontag also pronounces against the availability of the Ventosa Bay, the proposed terminus on the Pacific side, as a harbor, showing it to be exposed to a heavy sea and severe winds, that half the time render an approach to the shore impossible.

The New Orleans Picayune, of last Sunday, has an article, in which it contends that the road will be opened. It says:

The company have made every preparation to open the Tehuantepec route by the 1st of November next.

The stage coaches, harness, and other material of that kind, with the hotel requirements for travelers, have been purchased at the North, and the company here expect daily to hear that these articles are shipped.

The materials for several frame houses, for the accommodations of passengers, employees, laborers, &c., have also been shipped; and at Pensacola five schooner loads of prepared timber, for the bridges required on the road, have been ordered, some of which is already shipped.

The company has had built in New York a small iron steamer, to carry about 500 passengers and their baggage, and to draw only 29 inches, and which is destined for the traffic on the river Coatzacoalcos. The steamer will be at its destination by the first of October.

The fine new steamship Quaker City, well known in the Mobile and New York trade, has been purchased by the company to run between this city and the Gulf terminus of the road. She will leave New York for this port next month, in time to start on the first regular mail and passenger trip on the first of November.

The steamship Jasper has been ordered for three months up and down the Coatzacoalcos river and transport the workmen, engineers, road materials, &c. She leaves here to-morrow for the Tehuantepec, with a party of engineers, laborers, mules, and other needed resources.

Messrs. LaSere and B[illegible] are both here, actively pushing forward the preparations for the opening of this all-important route, and the above brief recapitulation of facts show that they and the other officers of the company have not been idle.

[From the London Times, August 24.]

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Sir: I enclose extracts from three letters which I have received from Capt. McClintock, by which you will perceive that in the course of the last season he was unable to get into the North water, and passed the winter in the pack. He has now recruited at Disco, and, undaunted by this failure, has proceeded again in search of the missing expedition.

I remain yours, truly, R. COLLINSON.

FALLING OFF IN EMIGRATION.—For the first time in the history of emigration to the United States from the British Islands, there is now a preponderance in the movement towards Australia and Canada over that towards these shores. The official returns made up in England, show that for the first three months of 1858, the aggregate number of emigrants from Great Britain was 19,000, of whom 8,200 were bound for the United States, against 19,726 for the corresponding period of 1857. Of the rest 9,867 were for the Australian colonies. Emigration for all parts of the world has not been at so low a figure for fifteen years past as it now is. It attained its maximum figure in 1853, when it reached 372,725. This was reduced to less than one-half in 1857, when the emigration only reached some 180,000.

☞A meeting of the telegraph operators and employees and printers was to be held in New Orleans on last Sunday to take into consideration the raising of a fund among the telegraphers and printers to erect a monument over the remains of Benjamin Franklin, which now lie neglected in Philadelphia.

BOURBON FAIR.—The following are the premiums awarded at the Bourbon Fair as far as heard from:

FIRST DAY.

Bulls 4 years old, Thomas Hughes 1st premium; Thomas Hughes, H. J. Clay.
Bulls 3 years old, Charles J. S. Garrard 1st prem; H. J. Clay 2d.
Bulls 2 years old, Geo. M. Bedford, Jos. M. Patterson, 1st prem; John A. Rice, H. J. Clay, 2d.
Bulls 1 year old, Jno. A. Rice 2d prem; E. G. Bedford 1st prem.
Bull Calves, Geo. M. Bedford 2d; John Griffith, Henry Clay, Jr., H. J. Clay, 1st.
Cows 4 years old, H. J. Clay 1st and 2d.
Cows 3 years old, Geo. M. Bedford 2d; C. S. Garrard, H. J. Clay, 1st.
Cows 2 years old, Geo. M. Bedford 1st; Geo. Gay 2d; H. J. Clay.
Heifers 1 year old—7 entries—Geo. M. Bedford 2d; John A. Rice.
Heifer Calves—8 entries—E. G. Bedford 1st; C. S. Brent 2d.
Sweepstakes—Bull of any age—7 entries—Thos. Hughes 1st; E. G. Bedford 2d.
Sweepstakes—Cow of any age—10 entries—H. J. Clay 1st and 2d.
Fat Bullocks 4 years old—5 entries—C. S. Garrard (weight 2,630) 1st prem; John Thatcher (weight 2,458) 2d.
Fat Cows—2 entries—Reuben Hutchcraft (weight 1,690) 1st; R. S. Dillard (weight 1,390) 2d.
Steers 3 years old—4 entries—Will M Kenney (weight 2,180) 1st; John H—— (weight 2,580) 2d.
Steers 2 years old—5 entries—Archibald Bedford 1st and 2d prem.
Spayed Heifer—1 entry—J. B. Kennedy 1st prem.
Steers 1 year old—1 entry—Noah Spears 1st prem.
Yoke of Work Oxen—6 entries—R. T. Dillard 1st; David L. Sutherland 2d.
Sweepstakes—Bucks 2 years old, long wool—6 entries—W. C. Goodman 1st J. B. Kennedy 2d.
Bucks under 2 years, long wool—9 entries—John Cunningham 1st and 2d.
Ewes 2 years old, long wool—3 entries—Thos. H. Davis 1st; Robert McMillan 2d.
Ewes under 2 years, long wool—6 entries—Rob't McMillan 1st; A. C. Shropshire 2d.
5 Fat Sheep of any breed—R. T. Dillard (weight 1,150) 1st; Geo. M. Bedford (weight 944) 2d.
Bucks 2 years old, middle wool—H. J. Clay 1st; H. H. Sturbridge 2d.
Bucks under 2 years, middle wool—3 entries—W. C. Lyle 1st; Jas. Hutchcraft 2d.
Ewes 2 years old, middle wool—Wm. M. Kennedy 1st; J. B. Kennedy 2d.
Ewes under 2 y's old, fine wool, Silas Hedges 1st prem; Moses J. Grimes 2d.
Boar over 1 year old, 4 entries, Sam H. Clay 1st and 2d.
Boar under 1 year old, 6 entries, S. P. Clay 1st; A. C. Shropshire 2d.
Sows over 1 year old, S. H. Clay 1st and 2d.
Sows under 1 year old, 4 entries, Abram Van Metre 1st; S. H. Clay 2d.
Stallions, 4 year old, in harness, 9 entries, Downing & Alexander 1st; Danford & Redwood 2d.
Stallions, 3 year old, 5 entries, F. S. Darnaby 1st; Solomon Low 2d.
Stallions, 2 year old, 9 entries, Wm. H. Nelson 1st; Wm. Wright 2d.
Stallions, 1 year old, 12 entries, Isaac Still 1st; Ben Grooty 2d.
Stallion Colts, 12 entries, Wm. H. Nelson 1st; Felix J. Ashbrook 2d.
Harness Mares, 4 year old, 8 entries, Jno. K. Hildreth 1st; Orville West 2d.
Harness Mares, 3 year old, 4 entries, Jno. P. Shropshire 1st; Harrison Thompson 2d.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Mobile Tribune furnishes the annexed interesting account of the progress and business of this road:

The road is finished on the southern part 232 miles viz: From Mobile to West Point, in Lowndes county in Mississippi. It is also completed through Kentucky 20 miles, and also southward into Tennessee 24 miles, making 11 miles. It is also laid northward 25 miles, from Jackson, Tenn., making 69 miles completed on the north. This, with 4 miles of the Columbus branch, makes the whole amount of road finished 301 miles. 80 miles have been laid during the past year, being the greatest progress since the commencement of the work.

Iron rails have been contracted for sufficient to complete the road, and there can be scarcely a doubt that at the end of the coming year, if not before, we shall be enabled to announce the completion of the road.

During the past commercial year, there have been received here by railroad 107,861 bales of cotton.

SYRACUSE, September 9.

The Republican Convention reassembled this morning. A motion was immediately made to proceed to a nomination for Governor. This was diversified by various amendments by viva voce vote and by ballot. The first amendment prevailed. The committee of conference, with a committee from the American convention, submitted a report. The report states they had fixed upon an union of opinion on the question of slavery, that they agree upon the necessity for a registry law to protect the ballot box, that the time of naturalization should be extended to as long as it required for non-residents in our State, and it is one duty to combine to defeat the pro-slavery party. The agreement had received six out of eight votes in the Republican committee.

Mr. Upham stated that he had offered a resolution in the committee affirming the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories, which the American committee would not entertain. He would take up with nothing less.

Mr. Talcott opposed the naturalization clause.

Gen. Nye supported it, and believed that the resolution on the slavery question covered that offered by Mr. Upham.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.

Yesterday was the most interesting and exciting day of the fair thus far. The exhibition in the morning consisted of a remarkably fine display of thoroughbred and native cattle, the premiums for which were divided between the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio. In the afternoon the very climax of intense excitement was reached by the display in the amphitheater. A large number of Morgan, Black Hawk, and other breeds of roadsters, embracing stallions, geldings, and mares of all ages, and probably no better collection of horses was ever exhibited at any fair in the Union.

The interest in the fair continues to increase and fresh entries of horses and cattle are being made daily.

To-morrow morning there will be an exclusive exhibition of Morgan and Black Hawk horses, of which about forty are on the ground.

Professor Rarey, the horse tamer, gave a very satisfactory exhibition of his wonderful power over wild and vicious horses, yesterday.

The weather is charming and thousands upon thousands of spectators daily throng the grounds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

Commander Thorburn has been detached from the frigate Sabine, and ordered to the Sloop-of-War St. Louis, now fitting out for sea at New York. Capt. Adams has been ordered to the Sabine; Vice, Thorburn. This change was made at the request of Commander Thorburn, who did not wish to serve under Commodore Shubrick, recently appointed flag officer of the Brazil squadron. The latter was President of the retiring board in 1855, in which Capt. Thorburn was placed on the reserved list and declared unfit for active service.

Lieut. Maffitt will not go out with the Paraguay expedition in command of the Dolphin, his testimony being required in the prosecution of the officers of the slaver Putnam.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

The slavery discussion opened at 7 this evening. A slight emente took place between the debaters. Brownlow has somewhat exceeded his time, and the audience have been violent in calling him to order. Brownlow said he was aware that there was a majority of abolitionists present, but he asked no favor, quarter, or sympathy from them; but if they tried and wished to back out, let us know it and we will disperse like gentlemen. He demanded the right to finish his argument.

Pryune replied, much excited, that what was yielded as a courtesy was now demanded as a right. His opponent doubtless intended intimidation when he said "some Southerners are present," but he was not afraid of the cracking of their whips.

Brownlow then commenced to reply to an editorial in the New York Times, which, taking as a text a statement of prisoners in Louisiana jails, makes sweeping charges against Southern society and falsely abuses it. It takes convicts confined as representatives of Southern people. The Northern abolitionists having sought this issue, he was determined to sicken them with long details proving the falsity of the Times' statement and showing the comparative degradation of Northern society and the superiority of Southern in civilization. The largest number confined in Southern prisons are foreigners; the next largest from the Northern States, in which New York is best represented. He also showed that the largest number of failures occurred North during the recent crisis, and that there were more mulattoes at the North, consequently more prostitution among the blacks; and that there were more students at the colleges from the South; and that the representatives in Congress from the South were better educated than those from the North; that there was more bribery among Northern legislators. He here instanced the Michigan officials in the Lacrosse railroad affairs. Referring to the abolition, free love, women's rights convention, Brownlow said he intended starting a missionary change to work North, commencing on Boston common. In conclusion, he asked if Prynne would be willing to marry his daughter to a son of some buck nigger, Fred Douglas, for instance.

Prynne, in opening, said he would refer the majority of Brownlow's arguments to Northern school boys and pass his slurs without answer. He clinched the prison statistics of Brownlow by stating that Southerners went about unpunished and unconvicted but really, if justice was awarded, the prisons of the South could not hold the guilty. He then entered into a long array of statistics showing the difference between the North and the South in progress and enterprise. Now slavery desolates the free soil of the South. His statistics showed that the hay crop of the North outweighed in value the whole cotton, tobacco, rice, hemp, and sugar crops of the South. In his statistics of manufacturing, railroads, &c., he showed the comparative superiority of the North, occasioned by free labor. But Prynne, having lost the hour, speaks too late to be fully reported. The interest in this debate is increasing. They close on Saturday evening next.

WASHINGTON, September 9.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were nearly $1,682,000. Increase over the previous week $255,000. Amount on deposit over $11,5000. Of the $10,123,000 in New York, $1,740,000 have been ordered transferred.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued new general regulations, in which he says that no subordinate officers of the customs can be removed or appointed without his previous sanction. Incompetency or neglect of duty is to be reported to him for consideration and action hereafter. In all cases where parties allege they have claims for return of duties paid in error, illegal action, or otherwise, the application must be made direct to the Treasury Department by the owner or importer, upon the receipt of which a report of the case, when requisite, will be called for from the collector, and upon its examination the decision of the Department will be rendered.

The Secretary also directs that the value of the sugar imported from Cuba be ascertained and appraised without reference to the packages in which it is contained, whether boxes or hogsheads, and to this value be added the cost of the packages.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 9.

The report of the conference committee, after a heated debate, in which Mr. Pomeroy, of Cayuga, bitterly denounced the proposed fusion, was referred, with loud cheers, to the committee on resolutions. This, it is supposed, will destroy the chance of an union. The prospects now seem favorable to Mr. Morgan's nomination for Governor, on the straight Republican platform and ticket. The Convention has taken a recess till 2 o'clock.

The American Convention, on being informed of the action of the Republicans, tabled the report of the conference committee.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—It is thought that not exceeding half a crop of this staple product will be made in this and the adjoining counties. The recent rains did the plants some good, though they were too far advanced to be materially affected any way.

The corn crop is now in a good condition, and an average crop will be gathered.

Glasgow Free Press.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1858.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI "FINANCIAL" SPASM.—Years ago, when Cincinnati was a growing and a prosperous city—when the quiet people of the Eastern and Southern States, amazed at her rapid increase in business and population, regarded her as a phenomenon of the New World, even the more staid of her citizens, inflated beyond measure, persuaded themselves and convinced others that Cincinnati was destined to be "the commercial center" of this Continent—that her population would rival the fabulous numbers of Asiatic cities—while the more vain glorious of her denizens—as absurd as any Chinese—talked and acted as though the world revolved upon a Cincinnati axis, and the sun, moon, and stars existed by Cincinnati sufferance; and now in these latter days, when the glory of Cincinnati has departed—when her trade and manufactures languish—when her real estate drags heavily under the hammer of the auctioneer—when her increase of population—if increase it has—is but the natural increase of society—when her railroads pay no dividends and her "observatory" no longer "observes," a portion of her people, in seeming ignorance of all this, still spout of Cincinnati as "a *great* commercial center;" that's the phrase—"a *great* commercial center!"

The latest phase of this monomania—the latest absurdity of these people, is an effort to establish "a clearing-house" in Cincinnati. Those who undertake this propose also, in their own magnificent language, to "purify the currency"—to make bank notes "really equivalent to specie," and, we understand, have further suggested that, under their supervision of the circulation of the West, exchange shall *never* exceed one-quarter per cent. premium—that is, as soon as they get the currency properly "regulated," we suppose. Now, whence the necessity for such an institution in Cincinnati? That a clearing house was needed in New York and has been both convenient and useful, is admitted. The numerous banks of that great city could in no other way so well, so safely, or economically settle balances and maintain a just relation to each other, as through this agency. Our Cincinnati quidnuncs, seizing on this and perhaps devoutly believing that Cincinnati was as great, or soon would be as great, a city as New York, said, "we, too, must have a clearing house!" It did not matter to them that Cincinnati had really *no banks*—that there was no difficulty in settling *their* balances. Oh no, that was nothing (!) They said to themselves, "if there are no Cincinnati banks to establish a clearing house, we will make other and distant and foreign banks 'clear' here." "We will induce them to believe that Cincinnati is a *great* commercial center, and that it is but natural and proper that the bank capital of other localities and other States shall acknowledge this, act upon it, and pay tribute to it." But the magnificence of these magnificos did not stop at a mere clearing house. This was entirely too small a matter for Cincinnati financiers. A mere clearing house might do for New York and New York financiers, but not for our Cincinnati schemers. *They* would undertake a greater work and thus hand down their names to posterity. They "would regulate the currency" of the West. They would make bank notes nearer the equivalent of specie "in the *great* commercial center." They would make the clearing house a bank! They would seize all other bank notes in circulation and return them for specie, and thus they would keep down the rate of exchange on New York to ¼ premium and make a nice little profit besides. But, to this end, money was necessary and very little was forthcoming for the project; the ingenuity of our schemers, however, was not at fault. They would organize with a large nominal though small real capital and *make the very banks they proposed to deplete furnish the balance of means to do the work with!*

Now, we think there is no presumption, no impudence, in the world but Cincinnati presumption or Cincinnati impudence that could have soared to such a height as this! How is it proposed to make the banks furnish the capital with which these gentlemen are to "regulate the currency?" Simply this: Certain banks are advised that if they will make a deposit free of interest with the "clearing house," or whatever it is called, of an amount equivalent to, say four per cent. upon the bank note circulation of the bank depositing, certain exemptions from the rigorous "regulation" which will be visited upon other banks shall be granted to them. If they come in, they increase the power of these financiers to annoy other banks. If they refuse, woe unto them! In other words—in plain English, *black mail* is to be levied upon the banks. In this, however, there is neither novelty nor ingenuity. The system has long been practised in New York by certain publishers of bank note detectors, and is well understood; and another thing is equally well understood, namely, *that no bank of respectability or respectable management, no bank that is not intrinsically rotten will submit to such levies.*

We are surprised to learn, however, that, while refusing to make any such an arrangement with these gentry, some of the Kentucky banks have entertained at least other propositions, looking to a permanent redemption of their circulation on such terms as will make it profitable to them. Now it really seems to us that our banks should lend this scheme and its proprietors no countenance whatever. They should refuse to recognize it in any way or to any extent. They should stand in the same relation to these people that they occupy toward all others, and say to them, "when you have our notes and want them redeemed bring them home, present them where they are payable, and they will be paid." For, when we look at this Cincinnati scheme in the light most favorable to it, what does it propose to the banks of Kentucky? Simply this: *That instead of redeeming their notes at the places where they are payable they shall redeem them in Cincinnati.* That is the English of the matter. Now Kentucky bank notes are and have always been as good or better—nearer coin—in Cincinnati than their own Ohio bank notes. Is not this sufficient? Our banks are so managed—so redeem their circulation—that their notes are frequently *above* the par value of other notes received in Cincinnati at par. Why does not this satisfy our Cincinnati financier? It does not satisfy them because they hope to cajole or frighten the Kentucky banks into an "arrangement" that will be profitable to them. They say, "the Ohio banks come in," "why should not you come in?" The Ohio banks came in because Kentucky bank notes circulate in Ohio, and through this arrangement they have a ready means of returning and converting into specie such as they obtain. But the Kentucky banks have no such inducement. Neither Ohio nor Indiana bank notes circulate in Kentucky, and our banks would have none of these with which to offset their own. They would be compelled to settle daily or weekly in specie or its equivalent, and this is all they will have to do if they treat this scheme as it deserves. The Ohio banks have constantly endeavored to replenish their coin from the Kentucky banks. For several years, and especially for the last eighteen months, every Kentucky bank note which reached the interior of Ohio or the city of Cincinnati has been seized on sight and returned for specie. These notes reach Cincinnati and the State of Ohio in the regular course of trade. They will continue to go in the same way and to the same extent and no further, and to this extent can they be returned for redemption and no further. The new scheme which we are discussing cannot increase this *one dollar* unless at a loss, and a loss is just the thing they will ultimately avoid as certainly as they will seek a profit. Twelve months ago, and up to a recent period, Kinney, Espy, & Co., brokers, of Cincinnati, were the agents of the Ohio banks in this work. They did all this, and they did it as skillfully and effectually as the present agents can possibly do it, the only difference being that Kinney, Espy, & Co. had not the hardihood to ask Kentucky banks to furnish the means with which to assail themselves. Why was this scheme abandoned? Because the whole thing became odious everywhere and public opinion put it down. Will the new project and projectors fare any better? Why should it and why should they? It is the identical *thing* under a different and delusive name. We hear that some of our citizens, oracles of evil, men who live in constant trepidation, who exist in financial dread, and who will die of financial despair — who always see and cry "breakers ahead"—who are always watching the financial horizon, and who, no sooner find one of their ideal clouds disappear in the distance, than another rises upon their distempered fancies and disordered minds—men who, while engaged in their vocation, give to the matter in hand one eye and one ear, keeping the others cocked to windward as if momentarily expecting to see a tempest rise or hear the last trumpet of finance sound—find something portentous in this last effort of Cincinnati financiers.

These men say "hitherto the notes of our banks were returned as a matter of profit, but now they will be returned regardless of profit." Not so at all, or at least but for a very short time. It is possible, indeed, very probable, that these Cincinnati assorters will at the outset make a great show of strength. They will, by exchanging notes, endeavor to draw from particular banks or particular branches large amounts of coin for the express purpose of frightening the bank officers into terms. Let all this be met as it deserves to be met and it will soon cease. Let our bank managers remember that gold is now wanted *alone* to settle balances—that there is no disquietude in the public mind—that, if all the assorters in Cincinnati were to hurry into the State after gold, it would create no alarm—that it is no longer hoarded—that, for this reason, no more will be taken than can be profitably used as *exchange*, and, if their notes are returned regardless of profit let them be redeemed also regardless of loss, *always in gold and always where payable.* Let no compromise—no trade—no "dicker" be made, but always send the seeker after the gold where he has the right to demand it, and the result will demonstrate that the thirteen millions of bank capital of Kentucky may laugh to scorn the puny efforts of all such ephemeral concerns as this "Clearing House" scheme of Cincinnati. There may be very remarkable financial talent in Cincinnati, but if we may take that institution of theirs, of largest capital and highest credit, which embraced in its management nearly the whole galaxy of Cincinnati financiers, even including, we believe, that gentleman who is to achieve such wonders with the new scheme—if we may take the *Ohio Life Trust Company* as an example—then the less the public have to do with Cincinnati schemes the better. The Ohio Life and Trust Co. was certainly a "*clearing house*" that will never be forgotten!

☞The Atlantic Telegraph Company sell the remnant of their cable for $51,000. That was a sell, sure enough.

☞The editors of the Louisville Democrat and Washington States are very severe upon Mr. Lincoln and upon all persons in and out of Illinois who do not take part for Mr. Douglas in his struggle for re-election to the Senate. They loudly applaud Mr. D. as maintaining the most gallant and glorious encounter ever known in the annals of American politics.

Whatever may be Mr. Douglas's merits or demerits in the battle he is engaged in, one fact is unquestionable. It is that the Buchanan administration is wielding its whole power against him. In the very midst of his desperate efforts to sustain himself, the administration strikes down every friend of his that it can find in office in Illinois or elsewhere, thus doing all it can to send dismay to his heart and the hearts of his friends. Moreover, the Washington Union, which is the Administration's organ and mouth-piece, and which, as everybody knows, could not live a week under the shadow of the executive frown, is daily directing all its efforts to the accomplishment of Douglas's defeat. So, if to oppose Douglas under existing circumstances is, as the Louisville Democrat and the Washington States charge, to sustain and encourage abolitionism, then the Administration is the encourager and sustainer of abolitionism. Every bitter word, every fierce denunciation, hurled against the opposers of Douglas in this crisis of his destiny, must be regarded as equally applicable to the Administration, for the Administration is, from its position, the most formidable of his foes.

Still, every reader of the Louisville Democrat and the Washington States must see, that, notwithstanding all their vehement denunciation of the foes of Douglas in general terms, they are careful not to name Mr. Buchanan or the administration in this connection. If, for instance, they pour out their invective upon the Washington Union for its opposition to Douglas, they seek scrupulously to discriminate between the Washington Union and the administration. They give their readers to understand that they consider the administration pure and wise and patriotic. They ignore every blow that it deals upon the head of their Illinois champion. They behold it dashing his friends to the earth, and they neither seek to avert the blows nor dare to breathe a word of complaint. One of them, the editor of the Democrat, is among the victims sacrificed to the spirit of vengeance by the enraged administration, but he is as silent upon his own wrongs as he is upon the wrongs of the other office-holders struck down from Washington for their sympathy with the hard-beset and toiling "giant."

We would not use the word cowardice in an offensive sense, but we say what everybody knows to be true, and what the editors of the Louisville Democrat and the Washington States most especially know to be true, when we say that the course of those editors toward the Buchanan administration during its relentless warfare upon their champion exhibits cowardice. It is unworthy of editors making the slightest pretensions to pride of opinion, or even to the humble right of calling their souls their own. We see from a statement in the Chicago Democrat, that, since the beginning of the Douglas and Lincoln campaign, that is within five or six weeks, nine Douglas papers have been discontinued in Illinois and seventeen Buchanan papers established. The Douglas organs are continually demolished by the arm of power in the very midst of the terrific conflict, and anti-Douglas organs are daily springing into life warmed by the sunshine of executive patronage; and it is infinitely discreditable to the Louisville editor and the Washington editor, that, with all their zeal for Douglas and all their bitterness against his foes in general, they dare not lisp a word against the administration that is crushing him.

HON. W. L. UNDERWOOD.—A friend has called our attention to the fact, that, in our late remarks upon the Congressional Prospects in Kentucky, we made no mention of the Hon. W. L. Underwood when speaking of the Third District. Most certainly no disrespect to that distinguished gentleman was intended. We omitted to speak of him simply because we had repeatedly heard that he had made up his mind not to be a candidate for reelection. Still we should have spoken of him, for our neglect to do so was liable to misconstruction.

Mr. Underwood is one of the last men to whom we would willingly do injustice. He is among the truest of the true. He is faithful and fearless and able. He has all the bold honesty that distinguished the patriotic spirits of the generation now passing away. There is not a politician in Congress that in our opinion has been more uniformly right than he—not one that would make greater personal or political sacrifices than he to sustain the right.

Warner L. Underwood, whether in public or in private life, will ever be one of Kentucky's prized jewels.

☞The Richmond South has discovered that the "League of United Southerners" is a Know Nothing movement for the purpose of circumventing and swamping the Southern Democracy. The South can see further into the upper and nether millstones and find more mares' nests in the tall rank grass of sectional agitation than any other glass-eyed politician of its entire school. Does it not know that Yancey, of Alabama, is the head of the leaguers, and that Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, has the notoriety of its conception—both as clearly Democrats as Felix Grundy ever was, who boasted that he was born a veteran in the ranks. If there is any thing of good or evil in the League, the Southern Whigs and Americans cannot share its glory or shame. As it was sired by Democracy, and its dam Secession, we can imagine, without any great stretch of fancy, what a brood of Calibans it will engender!

THE MAILS.—The extension of the Nashville Railroad greatly changes and cuts up the old mail routes, and thus embarrasses the postmaster at this point. He is often puzzled to decide when and where to send off the mail matter. All those persons, postmasters especially, who, on account of the railroad, desire to receive their letters and papers otherwise than as they have done in times past, ought to be very particular to give the necessary information to our postmaster.

☞The Washington Union, the administration's mouth-piece, says:

We maintain that a failure to abide by the laws of the Democratic party is the highest crime that a representative can commit.

So our neighbor of the Democrat has committed the highest crime known to the Democracy, and suffered the greatest punishment. He failed to abide by the laws of the Democratic party, and he lost his head.

☞Two or three months ago the London Times, in the course of a rather severe article against Spain, tauntingly remarked, that, if England and France were to hold off, the Yankees would get possession of Cuba in two weeks. From this trivial remark of a newspaper, our silly administration at once concluded that England *was entirely favorable to the seizure of Cuba by the United States.* It was a very long conclusion from very short premises.

☞Our people are in the habit of looking with astonishment at the punishment of editors in France and Mexico for writing and publishing matter distasteful to Government. But in neither of those countries are editors more promptly punished for the publication of offensive matter than the Democratic editors of the United States are for opposing the administration's Lecompton policy.

☞Every sentence written by Shakspeare has been made the text of numberless commentaries. We think we may say, without vanity, that we are in this respect, if in no other, somewhat like Shakspeare. Every paragraph we put forth is made a theme of the comments of all the Democratic editors in the country.

☞The Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, made a vehement speech in the United States Senate in defence of the right and duty of members of Congress to disregard the opinions of their constituents. His constituents have rewarded him with the offer of a public dinner, but he won't swallow their dinner any more than he will their opinions.

☞We have received a communication from a writer who is mercilessly severe upon widows. We think he speaks a little too strongly, but widows undoubtedly do a world of mischief. Perhaps after all there is a deep philosophy in the Hindoo system of burning the bewitching creatures upon the funeral pile of those they are the "relicts" of.

THE HOG TRADE.—It is estimated that the recent "flurry" in the hog market in this State will increase the number packed at this point the coming winter at least 50,000 head. Droves of stock hogs from Indiana are pouring through our streets almost daily, on their way to the prolific corn fields in the interior of this State.

The young lady who does not apologize when you find her at work in the kitchen will not fail to make a good wife. *Exchange.*

We remember to have found a very pretty young lady at work in the kitchen, who didn't apologize, but we had to.

☞Mr. J. S. Carr of Mississippi declares for Yancey's Southern league. Here is a Car off the track. Fortunately it is an empty one.

EXTRACT FROM COL. FORNEY.—We have been hoping to find room in our columns for some extended extracts from a late speech delivered by Col. Forney in Westchester county, N. Y., but the pressure of matters of interest, nearer home, has prevented their appearance. We trust yet to lay them before our readers, and in the mean time publish the following card, which shows that he adheres inflexibly to the charges made against the President.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

When I spoke to the electors at Tarrytown, New York, I did so upon the deliberate expectation, that, from the impudent calumniator and convict of the New York Herald, down to the pensioner of the Washington Union, I would be abundantly traduced and misrepresented. An Administration which I helped to elevate to the power which it has basely abused, has not hesitated to make an honest difference of opinion the pretext for a proscription extending to my business, and to my most intimate relations; and I am not surprised at the spleen which my remarks at Tarrytown have created in that quarter. This is to state that I shall calmly await the accumulation of all the accusations of the Administration and its agents, when, in my own way, and in my own good time, I will prove all that I have written and spoken as to the gross betrayal of a great principle and a solemn pledge, and still further establish the justice and strength of the position of the Press, and of myself.

J. W. FORNEY.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.—In our advertising columns will be found the programme of the ensuing State Fair, which will commence on the grounds of the Southwestern Agricultural Association near this city on the 28th instant. The trotting races of the latter association will take place the day preceding the commencement of the fair.

The Secretary of the State Society gives notice that he will be at his office every Saturday and Monday from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. where entries can be made for the fair and races and all necessary information obtained.

THE CAPTURED NEGROES—*Their Sufferings and Emaciated Condition—Fearful Story by a Visitor.*—The Charleston Mercury publishes the following communication from "A South Carolinian."

MR. EDITOR: Your very interesting account of these people almost renders farther description unnecessary. But, as one of the recent contributions to your paper presented a picture altogether bright, I would be glad to show both sides.

Of those in health, or comparatively so, I found about 250—of whom some 50 were females. There were about 50 others (I do not pretend to exactness in figures) in the sick wards, in various stages of disease. You have already shown that the negroes are from almost under the Equator—latitude 5.30 S., longitude 12.20 E. In the few books to which I have had access since I saw them, I have not found them described. Bowen's explorations were in Central Africa—Livingstone's in the southern part. Barth's volumes, as far as he has gone, are descriptive of North and Central Africa—so that I am left somewhat at a loss for references. The negroes are of various ages, from thirty years to a few months, or even weeks—some, I should judge, having been born on the passage. It is wonderful how either mother or infant survived such an event.

It has already been stated that they belong to various tribes. This is soon apparent from the difference of shades, from their being congregated in separate groups, and the evident inability to converse generally with each other. I observed nothing like general concert of thought or action between them, except in the chanting and clapping of hands. In these all, under the leadership of one man, the largest among them, united.

It has also been noticed that these Africans are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to refer to height; for, emaciated as most of them are, no one not better skilled in human anatomy than I am could conjecture what their weight, in health, would be. Among the whole number, it struck me that the man above referred to may have been five feet eight inches high—a few more may reach five feet six; but, besides these, there did not seem to be any of the men who are over five feet two or three inches. Some few, half a dozen, perhaps, of the men, and a few more women, seemed in good health and condition. It is supposed that these exceptions of the former are of such as were not stowed away in the hold, but were employed in working about the slaver. The women, for some unexplained reason, were undoubtedly in better condition than the men. You have already stated that the latter were wholly nude, and the former nearly so. One of the most singular of the exhibitions I saw was that of a woman whose hands were adorned by a pair of cotton gloves—almost her only covering. There was scarcely any comeliness among them, and the only one whose appearance agreeably attracted attention was the so-styled Princess, whose tattooing certainly gave evidence of great dexterity and skill in the art.

I have no pretensions to science, and must leave the ethnological questions to the learned, who, I trust, are engaged in their investigations. But to even the casual observer, the difference of tribes is quite evident. I was surprised that few or none exhibited the very thick lips and flat noses we are accustomed to see in the African. The hair would doubtless be kinked, but, in accordance with the usage of slavers, it has been shaved, probably at the time of sailing from Africa. Our communications with them were made in part by signs, which they understood readily, and in part through an interpreter. This man was one of the slaver's crew, who did not profess knowledge of the negro dialect; but the principal negro had a smattering knowledge of Portuguese, from having worked on ships, &c., on the coast, and in this language he conversed with the interpreter. It was evident they understood each other, for upon our party asking the sailor to show us the Congo tribe, the negro brought three men, who took their places before us, and I distinctly heard him say "Congo." I was struck with their teeth; some were even, as usual. One tribe had the two central upper foreteeth cut out in a semi-circle; while in another, the front teeth were sharpened to a point. Many of the negroes, especially with the aid of an old flannel shirt or trowsers, looked as familiar as household or plantation slaves. In many such the feature and expression reminded us of familiar faces at home.

The result of the whole visit was intense sympathy for them and indignation toward their captors. You may read of the horrors of the "middle passage," but the half cannot be told as one view of these unfortunates will tell the tale. Dysentery, dropsy, and opthalmia—all, I believe, the productions of contact, want of ventilation, and want of exercise—are the prevailing diseases. But, even where these were not visible, the spectacle was harrowing. A skeleton taken down from the nail of a doctor's closet, and presented to your view, would scarcely be more descriptive of anatomy than many of these living, walking specimens of the human frame. The effect was very startling, when you saw them squatting on their haunches, with their knees drawn up *behind* their elbows; in an attitude common to apes and baboons, but which no human frame clothed in flesh can attain. Some, when sitting and told to rise, did so with great difficulty, and moved with a step as tottering as I ever saw after illness. The very head seemed but a skull encased in a black covering. It is common to speak of a man being reduced to skin and bone, but one who saw these can scarcely use the expression again.

But if this is to be said of those comparatively in health, what language can describe the sick? I saw one poor creature swollen to the most wonderful size with dropsy; and, as he lay on his back, he moved his hands, signifying to one of our party a request for his cigar, which, when given to him, he smoked with the greatest avidity. Another manifested similar wants, and replied to our beckonings to come to us, by pointing to his leg, which we construed into inability to move. Two lay near, whose troubles here had ceased in death; while another, the most affecting sight of all—a child of six or eight years—lay on its side in the sun on the stone wharf, with eyes closed and no other evidence of life than the slight motion of the stomach indicating breathing. The poor creature, alone and unattended, had rested its head on its little hand as naturally as our own little ones do, and in this touching attitude of suffering childhood was fast losing the consciousness of a life whose experience had been only that of sorrow and suffering.

One thing impressed me forcibly—the complete docility, amounting to mere mechanical submission, of all these creatures. In the sick wards the physicians were applying caustic to the eyes of their patients. When this painful remedy was applied—and, poor creatures, they knew not that it was a remedy, or anything but part of the system of cruelty to which they had been subjected—they covered their faces with their hands in pain, and with their heads bowed in meek submission; and though many were young children, not a sound, not a murmur, escaped. The scene was truly touching. To one of my sensibility, the horrors of a battle-field were less so. I left the scene chastened and humbled, but with gratitude, too, I trust, to Almighty God for a lot cast in a Christian land.

These negroes, purchased on the West Coast at from 50 cents to $1, and costing scarcely more than $10 or $15 to be delivered on the coast of Cuba, were all to be sold by contract at $560 round, or one hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars ($177,980) for the cargo. Such gains are too tempting to be resisted by those who make haste to be rich.

A CHARLESTONIAN.

[From Bell's Life in London, Aug. 22.]

MR. MORPHY'S DOINGS IN ENGLAND.—Since the arrival of Mr. Morphy, the young American Philidor, in England, he has played constantly with all who have dared to present themselves, and his career so far has been one of unmixed triumph. The sceptics who turned up their noses at the very idea of a boy of twenty being a first-rate, are now muttering in bated tones about "exceptions to the usual rule," and so forth. We candidly own we consider Mr. Morphy a phenomenon, and are delighted to hail in him certainly the finest player since McDonnell and La Bourdonnais. Results in chess speak for themselves; and great talent is neither to be written down nor inferior talent written up, save for a season.

Mr. Morphy has favored us with the exact score of all the games he has played since he came to the old country, not thinking it worth while to include a number of games played giving the large odds of rook or knight, all of which he has won. Beginning with Herr Lowenthal—while we write the match is not over; but Morphy has but one more party to win. They have played twelve games, of which Morphy scores eight, draws one, and loses three. With Mr. Barnes, of the St. George's Club, Mr. Morphy has played twenty six games, winning nineteen and losing seven. With Mr. Boden, Morphy played nine games, winning five, losing one, and drawing three. Of twelve games contested with Mr. Bird, Mr. Morphy gained no less than ten, drawing one and losing one. With Mr. Hampton, the American has played and won two games; and, of six played against the veteran Herr Lowe, the American wins six! With the Rev. Mr. Owen, Morphy played five games, winning four and losing one; and then, giving pawn and move for a match of five games, won all five, drew two, and lost none! It was agreed that, if Mr. Morphy beat Mr. Owen at pawn and move, he was to play a second match at pawn and two moves, which match we shall doubtless, therefore, hear of in due course, Morphy being remarkably given to carry out all his undertakings.

Mr. Morphy has hardly yet found time to play with the leading members of the London Club, but we anticipate some good battling yet with their most promising player, Mr. Geo Medley, destined, we believe, to go very far on the chess road to fame. We are glad to say Mr. Morphy is in excellent health and spirits, certainly stouter in form than when he landed on our shores, and much pleased with the kind reception he has met with generally.

A few words, now, on the prospect of a match between Morphy and Mr. Staunton, respecting which note that we strictly aim at fact not comment. Mr. Morphy has thrice challenged Mr. Staunton, and the receipt of his cartel has been thrice courteously acknowledged. The first challenge was in print, in an American chess monthly, from the New Orleans Chess Club, inviting Mr. Staunton to come out and play on his own terms, for any stake up to $5,000 a side. Mr. Staunton's reply indicated a great desire to play Morphy, but a refusal to come so far; and for this he could not be blamed. Morphy crossed the sea, and repeated his challenge for the second time in person, receiving for answer a polite renewal of Mr. Staunton's wish to play, but a desire to have a "few weeks' preliminary practice, study of openings, and so forth. Mr. Morphy bowed assent, as he does to almost everything, but the few weeks and a few more passing without the day being fixed, the initiative here being clearly thrown upon Mr. Staunton, Morphy sent his third challenge in writing, and received a written reply this week. But, unfortunately, this written reply is merely an echo of the old "delighted to play," and the rest of it; no day or even month fixed for the encounter. Morphy, perhaps, hardly feels it delicate to send a fourth cartel, but we think his straightway course would be to do so, simply saying, "Will you kindly name the day, or do you decline accepting my challenge?" Mr. Morphy leaves all conditions to Mr. Staunton, and will play for any stake from £100 to £500 on each side.

A gathering of chess players takes place at Birmingham on Tuesday next, at which both Messrs. Morphy and Staunton will be present. Unless the day and hour for beginning the match are then fixed the whole is smoke, and the chess circle must draw their own conclusions. Morphy stands, in relation meanwhile to Staunton, something like our gallant Broke did to the Shannon off Boston, when he sent his well known cartel to the commander of the Chesapeake. "Your flag requires a victory such as you would gain in taking my ship to give it the position in the eyes of nations you pretend to take up. I can remain here but eight-and-forty hours longer, wanting as I do provisions and water. So do me the honor to come at once and fight if you mean it."

It must always be remembered that Morphy is here merely as a traveler, and therefore cannot afford to wait for an adversary till the days of grace 1860. If Mr. Staunton declines his challenge, Mr. Morphy will probably run over to Paris to play Harrwitz, and from thence on to Germany to encounter Anderson.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7.

Orders have been received for two companies of the first cavalry from Col. Sumner's command, under Major Emery, to proceed to Fort Arbuckle.

A municipal election was held here yesterday. Great excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbance occurred. Lampton B. Denman (Free State Democrat) was elected by about 200 majority. Lyman Scott (Repub. and K. N.) and Adam Fisher (Repub. bolter) were the opposing candidates.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived in twenty-one (21) days. The Mormons were orderly and the Government officials were attending to their business. As soon as the Associate Judges arrive, trials for treason will be commenced. No arrests have yet been made. The Indians were very troublesome about the city, and have already killed several Mormons; one family was massacred while moving South. Dr. Forney, Indian Agent, is out among the tribes making treaties and has thus far been successful. The engineers are out locating the four (4) ports on the western division mail route.

TERRIFIC ADVENTURE IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe whilst bengal-lights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the Cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago, a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared do, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment.

A couple of weeks ago however a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright of our city and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom. Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the Cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope of great strength expressly for the purpose. The rope and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock affixed to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long-continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half dozen men, who held the end of the rope, to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom.

We have heard from his own lips an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top, he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About a hundred feet from the top, a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, a hundred and ninety feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, about 18 feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and, holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon however he made a hook of the end of his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards to a point where he found it blocked by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth. Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he beheld an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit, but, not being able to swing himself into it, he refastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill adjusted around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above and still more awful to him below ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend Professor Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.

ARREST OF A FEMALE MURDERER.—On Saturday last, at Cheshire, Conn., a woman named Stevens, wife of Gilbert Stevens, was strangled to death by a woman named Tobin. The case is a very singular one. The disclosures at present rest principally on the statements of Mrs. Stevens's mother, an old woman of 97 years, who also received injuries which it is supposed will cause her death. It seems that the woman Tobin, who is a vagrant, has been in the habit of visiting Stevens, against which the females of the family naturally remonstrated. On Thursday last she visited Stevens, and in the night or morning the neighbors heard a noise and disturbance in the house. On going there, Mrs. Stevens was found dead in bed, with her husband in a drunken sleep by her side. Old Mrs. Stevens was also suffering severely from the effects of a beating she had received. She said that the woman Tobin had beaten Mrs. Stevens to death, and had also choked her. She said that she heard her son request the Tobin woman to kill his wife, as she had lived long enough, and he wanted to get rid of her. Tobin had left the house and had been seen on the road to New Haven. A search was made, and early on Saturday morning she was arrested and sent to Cheshire on Saturday night for an examination. The physicians say that Mrs. Stevens died of strangulation, and that it is probable that the old woman will die of her wounds.

☞The Tuscaloosa girls must be "hard up" for husbands. We see that three of them have just married South Carolinians.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.

Closing Proceedings of the Republican Convention.—The committee on resolutions reported a motion to strike out the one extending the term of naturalization, which was lost by a large vote. The committee also reported that they were still considering the report of the committees of conference, and, while there is an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of political faith between this and the American convention, there is sufficient concurrence on all questions of immediate public concern to warrant a union ticket. [Cheers]. The report was adopted by a large majority amid much excitement.

Mr. Chassire, of St. Lawrence, moved that the convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Adopted.

Letters were read from Gov. King and Lieutenant Gov. Selden, declining a re-nomination.

The first ballot was then taken and stood as follows: E. D. Morgan 116, Timothy Jenkins 51, Jas. M. Cook 35, M. Patterson 23, M. Diven 21, scattering 7.

A committee from the American convention was received with loud applause and presented the resolutions from that body.

The second ballot stood as follows: Hon. E. D. Morgan 165, T. Jenkins 52, M. Diven 18.

The nomination of Mr. Morgan was made unanimous with cheers. Rob't Campbell, of Steuben, was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. A comittee was appointed to wait on the American convention, and inquire what names they propose for the balance of the ticket. The Republican convention made the following further nominations: Hiram Gardner, of Niagara, State Prison Inspector; Mr. Everett, of Clinton, canal commissioner.

Proceedings of the American Convention.—During the afternoon session of the American convention, resolutions were adopted favoring a cooperation with the Republican.

The conference committee report was adopted and a committee appointed to notify the fact to the Republican convention.

The entire afternoon session was consumed in speeches against a union, the speakers generally uniting in opinion that the Republicans had slighted the action of the conference committee.

The following nominations were then made: For Governor, Lorenzo Burrows; for Lieutenant Governor, N. S. Benton; for Canal Commissioner, J. R. Thompson, of Monroe; for State Prison Inspector, W. A. Russell, of Washington.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.

American Board—Fourth day.—Stirring addresses were delivered last night, and two churches business finished. The farewell meeting was held at eight o'clock this morning. Several prayers were offered.

Rev. W. M. Thomson, D. D., will soon return to Syria, and Rev. Mr. Grant Smith, of Africa, made affecting addresses, and Dr. Anderson, in behalf of the Board, thanked the citizens of Detroit for the hospitalities and took leave.

Dr. Duffield thanked the Board for meeting here. Hymn—"Blest be the Tie that binds," &c., sung by the audience.

Dr. Bacon pronounced the affecting benediction. The Board then adjourned till next year.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.

Col. Sayles, agent of the Postoffice Department, arrived here yesterday from Arizona, reports the existence of a very lawless state of things in that country, the pistol and bowie knife being the only law recognized. Indian depredations were very frequent.

Mr. Sayles speaks favorably of the mineral resources of the Territory, but deems the annexation of Sonora of the utmost importance to their successful development.

The El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road expedition will complete their work in November.

The agents of the California Overland Mail Company met early in August west of the Rio Grande. They were busily engaged in establishing stations and making arrangements to enter upon the service this month.

A new military post will be established on the San Pedro, in Arizona, to keep the Indians in check. Fort Buchanan will probably be removed to Santa Cruz valley.

From New Mexico Col. Sayles reports the difficulty with the Navajo Indians still unsettled. Gen. Garland had assured them that the murderers of Maj. Brooks's servant must be given up, and, in view of the pending trouble, had ordered Colonel Miles from Fort Fillmore to Fort Defiance.

Maj. Backus' command of recruits crossed Walnut creek en route for Fort Union on the 27th ult.

Judge Boone, of Philadelphia, recently appointed Judge of New Mexico, left Independence for Santa Fe on the 5th inst.

WASHINGTON, September [illegible].

Judge Bowlin has accepted the mission to Paraguay, tendered to him by the President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANIC.—We have received the first issue of a weekly paper published at Philadelphia under this title by Messrs. Van Nortwick & Hazeline. It is a model of typographical neatness, and is intended to be a champion of labor and the industrial classes. The editorial articles display the presence of a ready pen, but we fear that a great mistake will be made in the conduct of the paper, if it always continues to represent capital as a tyrant combining to cheat, plunder, and tyrannize over labor. An intelligent champion of the industrial classes would rather seek to elevate them by showing that the road to competence is open to all, that energy is the most potent capital; that our richest men have risen from the ranks of toil, and that there is no such thing as the degradation of labor. We are painfully aware that wages in many branches have decreased, but when we reflect that our laboring population and non producing classes have increased so vastly by immigration from countries where the articles regarded as necessities here by laboring men were unknown luxuries, and that competition has arisen between the native-born workman, accustomed to live comfortably, and the foreigner, who has drawled out an existence under the operation of those "blessings and benefits" which Mr. Buchanan invoked for this country, with wages at ten cents a day, the champion of labor must let the blame of depressed times rest at the door of the politicians who have neglected to protect our producers and their products, and not arraign the employers, who have had difficulties thrown in the way of affording any work at all for those who are dependent upon them.

In a city like Philadelphia, where labor is the vitality of business, rather than commerce—a great manufacturing centre, whose influences radiate around a very spacious area—such a paper as the "National Mechanic" can exercise an important influence, but it must be effected with the most delicate caution. It must not fall into the partisan error of arraying class against class, or fomenting heart-burnings, which will gnaw at the very core of industrial happiness, and yet not cauterize its morbid parts; it must not let the rising generation of active labor grow up impressed with a degrading sense of vassalage to employers, nor permit the true dignity of labor to be insulted by continually placing it in a false position, with specious arguments that in this land of equal rights it occupies an inferior sphere, and that, where the path to fortune is open to all, birth, circumstances, or the power of capital may crush it down. No, gentlemen, when you invoke the aid of mechanics and working men to your projected paper, that in turn you may wield your influence to promote their interests, you at the outset commit an irreparable error by representing capital as a tyranny, and employers as idle drones. Do not parade such "glittering generalities" as that the man who creates wealth ought to enjoy a fair portion of it, nor cast a gloom over every workshop by reading a doom of poverty and starvation to all who labor in the sweat of their brow. But tell "the pale girl who stitches from 6 till 11," and the man of family who "wearily drags himself to and from his daily toil," Providence never intended that poverty and starvation should curse this continent; tell them that the bounteous West opens to them ample employment, and generous remuneration; that here the laborer of this year may be the employer of the next; that here God's pure bracing air plays caressingly over fertile hills and boundless prairies, inviting them to share their enjoyments and teeming products. Do not, gentlemen of the "National Mechanic," like another Frankenstein raise up a monster, whose spirit you cannot control and whose demoniac impulses you will be impotent to curb. It is in your power to strew the path of labor with smiles and plenty, do not then make it a Golgotha or pave it with red-hot plowshares, so that it will be dreaded as an ordeal and not welcomed as the natural heritage of man. You have assumed great and grave responsibilities; if you do not render up a strict account of your stewardship and the talents committed to your charge, woe and anathema from those you may delude, will be your doom.

☞We have very little sympathy with those Old Line Whigs who [illegible] the fortunes of the life-long opponent and defamer of their great champion, Henry Clay, and aided to elevate Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. What they could have expected from the Administration of one who had been notorious as a trimmer and for his crafty changes of opinion, we cannot imagine, but an article in Col. Forney's Press shows that those who expected the least of good were the least disappointed. Still, we do not believe that recreant Whigs, like Reverdy Johnson, William B. Reed, Joseph R. Chandler, and Rufus Choate, who so shamefully [illegible] themselves in 1856, have as yet arrived at any line of conduct exhibiting symptoms of returning sense or political honesty, while some of them have accepted Judas-bribes and will presently, at the end of the Presidential term, go out and hang themselves. Still, the manner in which the great swindle was perfected, as shown by the Press, is worth recording as the confession of an accomplice before and after the fact:

The events preceding Mr. Buchanan's nomination at Cincinnati; the bitter war made upon him there by certain extreme Southern men; the fact that he did not participate in the repeal of the Missouri line, the ample and emphatic pledges contained in his letter of acceptance, in which, with singular perspicuity, he foreshadowed the course which he afterward assumed in support of Gov. Walker on the Kansas question, and stated his resolute determination never to give up the principle that the majority of the people should rule in the settlement of their own domestic institutions—all these circumstances made him peculiarly acceptable to the Old Line Whigs. When, however, the President conceded to [illegible] his course, and, under the pressure of the [illegible] which sought to defeat his nomination at Cincinnati to yield to a contrary, and what was manifestly a sectional policy, no portion of our countrymen was more disappointed than that composed of the original friends of Clay and Webster; and when this extraordinary and unexpected change of front was sought to be made a test upon the members of the Democratic party, the sentiment of surprise and chagrin was turned into one of indignation and alarm, and, finally, when the astounding proscription of Judge Douglas in Illinois, representing (as he does) the solid organization of the Democratic party there, and standing upon *Mr. Buchanan's own ground and upon the principle which made Mr. Buchanan President*, was boldly commenced (as it is now cruelly and persistently persevered in), who wonders that not only Old Line Whigs, but Old Line Democrats, too, ask each other, in the language of Gov. Walker, whether, indeed, our Government was upon the shores of the Danube and the Bosphorus, and whether this was the last year of the American Independence, and the first of an African Despotism?

☞The Charleston Patriot of the 4th inst. mentions four suicides in South Carolina. Suicide is, of course, very wrong generally, but we are half inclined to think that it is a less crime in the South Carolinians than in any other people on earth outside of Ireland. Where there is no other virtue, perhaps suicide is one.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

Rev. Mr. Browlow still continues afflicted with bronchitis, and obliged to have his argument read. He replied to the chief abolition argument, that man cannot hold his fellow man in bondage. He dwelt upon the antiquity of the institution, and its transfer from one generation to another to the present day. Slavery is protected by the Constitution of the United States. He asserted that slavery was thrust upon the Confederacy against the will of the Southern portion, and with the acquiescence of the Northern. He denied the abolition assertion that the early founders of the country were opposed to slavery. In proving Washington's advocacy of the institution, he hoped he was not injuring Everett's Mount Vernon scheme. Whether he turned to the primitive form of slavery, as sanctioned by God, or its present condition, throughout all its stages, it was impossible to find that the former was better, but really worse. In resuming his Biblical proofs, he contended that Ham married one of the daughters of the race of Cain, who have a certain mark—that is, was a black wench; and Prynne may rest assured that slavery will be perpetuated till the horn of the Angel Gabriel is blown. He reiterated that he did not advocate the slave trade, but pictured the horrible condition of the negroes in Africa, and how they would appeal, if they could, to be relieved from their terrible condition and brought to America and enslaved by kind and civilized masters.

The strong point of difference between the debaters is in their references to the Bible as to the true meaning of the word "servant," and numerous commentaries are consulted by each then on. Brownlow contends it means slaves, as now recognized, but Prynne as strenuously holds that it refers to one whose services are hired.

Brownlow continued his argument on this point, and then referred to the difference in the mental conditions of the races and the disparity of the negro, and closed by replying to the assertion of Prynne's that Southerners wished to intimidate by cracking whips. Does he not know, that during these discussions, three or four of the audience to one, are against me—that the reporters of the newspapers have been friendly to his side of the question? I intimidate little Abram Prynne, an unscrupulous abolition missionary! How utterly ridiculous! If I could successfully brow-beat him, it would be no credit to me.

Rev. Prynne in opening, said it was impossible to reply to the vulgar and brutal language of his competitor, but as he and his family had been insulted, he would stop to answer that his daughter would never marry a Southerner. He has, indeed, stooped very low, when he engaged in this debate. As Mr Brownlow seemed incompetent to present the strongest arguments of the South, he would bring them up himself, as he wished to cover the whole ground. He treated at length the Dred Scott decision, and entered into a long political harangue. Referring to threats of Southerners to secede from the Union, he said he didn't care if the agitation did drive them out. [He was here interrupted with a storm of hisses, and unable to proceed for some time.] Resuming, he denied that Washington, Jefferson, and others of our forefathers advocated slavery, and read lengthy extracts from their writings to substantiate his denial. He referred to the proceedings of the Virginia Abolition Society and its petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery. He argued that negro slaves not only could support themselves but were obliged and able to support their helpless masters. He referred to the happy condition of fugitive slaves in Canada. In reply to Brownlow's argument of antiquity, he asked, does age add to its virtue, or wipe out the deep, damning stain? Does its antiquity make murder right? To make him (Prynne) believe for an instant, that Jesus sanctioned slavery, is to make him cease to be a christian and change the places of God and the devil. If this is the doctrine taught by Southern partisans, no wonder that infidelity makes progress in the world; but he indignantly rejected this blasphemy. He closed with an eloquent peroration on the progress and intelligence of the human race and the certainty of coming light.

WASHINGTON, September 10.

The Railroad Presidents remained in session most of the night and the greater part of to-day. The agreement of the 5th of July has been gone over, article by article, and the articles, with some exceptions were agreed upon, the representatives of New York and Erie Railroad joining in the arrangement. The points which could not be readily adjusted were the rules which fixed the rate for all rail and water carriage. It was agreed that there should be separate rates for each. A recess has been taken to allow freight agents to settle these rates. If they agree and the Presidents approve, the main difficulty will be overcome. The final result will not be reached before midnight, if then. The prospects however are good for a satisfactory adjustment and a return to fair rates.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, Midnight.

The Cincinnati express train on the Steubenville and Indiana railroad ran through a bridge 13 miles west of Steubenville. All the cars went down. The messenger who brought the news says he saw several taken out dead. He supposes there were thirty or forty killed. The cars were crowded with passengers. Further particulars not yet ascertained.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 10.

The two wings of the Democracy of the 3d district held separate conventions to-day. The Douglas wing nominated George W. Armstrong for Congress. The administration wing made no nomination, but recommended Churchill Cof[illegible]

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1858.

"Inspector," the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, gives us the following interesting glimpse of the future:

The President will be apt to startle some of his free trade friends in the ... recommendation in the next annual message. The President has never been a more decided ... the ... industry of the country than ... necessary to be a good Democrat ... iron and coal ... Pennsylvania interests. He knows that the ... labor and for wages at ten cents a day has passed ... the area of opinion in favor of ... It is believed, that, if the finances should not improve at a very decided rate, the President will recommend the restoration of the specific ... of the tariff of 1846 that were abrogated ... in the tariff of 1857.

This statement is entirely credible, not only because it agrees with Mr. Buchanan's known antecedents, but because it is perfectly consistent with the practice of his party, which ... has ever been to administer the government as nearly on Whig principles as a decent regard for Locofoco appearances will allow, and, when the evils even of this partial deflection have accumulated into national disaster, take the back track under the prick of the popular scourge, and keep it, until the day of calamity has passed. This is Locofoco strategy. It is Locofoco statesmanship.

When the Democracy came into power in 1844 the necessity of doing something with the existing Whig tariff led to the adoption of the tariff of 1846, which simply confused and disordered the details without affecting the principle of the measure it supplanted. In 1857 the details of the tariff were disordered over again, not, however, without some serious damage to the principle of protection still preserved. This was a little too much, serving no doubt to precipitate the inevitable results of a departure from the Whig policy. The crisis came. Commercial ruin passed over the land. Too great regard for Locofoco appearances had betrayed Locofoco realities. The party had accidentally overdone its consistency. And now, we are told, the President, to retrieve its fortunes, along with the fortunes of the country, has prudently resolved to recommend an instant and quick retreat at least to the first stage on the road back to the Whig tariff of 1842. This is characteristic, and, what is better, safe. Let the recommendation be made and promptly carried out by all means. There is certainly extreme need of it.

The history of the tariff in this particular is the history of nearly every important question of administrative policy that has arisen in our country for the last quarter of a century. It would seem that the Democracy were bound to recognize the efficacy of the Whig policy in some way or another. It won't be ignored. If they refuse to deal it out as a preventive, they are compelled to administer it as a remedy. As sure as they dispense with it they are called upon to dispense it. This is not the first time, however, nor this the first country, in which it has happened that place has been held by one party and power by another. It has, to be sure, been eminently, perhaps pre-eminently, the case in this country for a long series of years, and in relation to a wide variety of urgent public questions; but it has occurred frequently in modern English politics, and exists there in a conspicuous shape at this moment. The Derby Government, representing, as it does, a minority of Parliament, holds office only on condition of carrying out the measures of the Opposition; and it conforms to the rather humiliating terms without flinching, having already swallowed the India bill, and several other important measures, with merely a little effing, such ... Democracy are in the habit of indulging themselves with before performing similar feats of deglutition on the measures of their Whig adversaries. So, let the proud but shallow devotees of the ... Democracy take heart. If their party is playing a very ridiculous part in the affairs of the nation, it has most excellent company on the other side of the Atlantic, among the soundest and heartiest lovers of civil freedom on the globe.

Two years ago, when every Democratic organ in the nation was bitterly denouncing the members of the American party, calling them Thugs, thieves, assassins, and every other accursed thing that could be thought of, we calmly stated in our columns that we had no doubt the time would come when the Democracy of most if not all the States would cease to abuse our party and would even attempt to flatter us as much as they were then attempting to flatter the old Whigs. Many persons no doubt supposed that what we thus said was intended simply as a jest, but we were perfectly serious, and what we then remarked is now receiving its perfect verification. In no State, where there is a conflict between the Democrats and the Republicans, do the Democratic organs utter one word against the Americans. In every such State, the Democrats assume that the Americans are far too pure patriots to unite with the Republicans, and, on the other hand, the Republicans are confident that the Americans have a great deal too much patriotism to help the Democrats. In New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other States, the organs of both the opposing parties are wooing the Americans and flattering them as bright examples of public virtue.

In predicting all this two years ago, we evinced no extraordinary foresight. We but predicted what every man of ordinary sagacity must, upon a little reflection, have considered inevitable. But the Americans did not feel themselves cast down by Democratic abuse, and they will not now feel themselves very extravagantly exalted by Democratic praise.

It is remarkably singular that our accidental birth-place did not attract the attention of the Louisville Journal when there was a prospect of our finally falling into the Democratic ... We were then no "Yankee school master," "Northern adventurer," or "dishonest and dangerous doctrines." ... not even when we opposed Lecompton.—*Central Kentuckian.*

The Eastern States contributed their full share to the defense of the honor of the country in the war of the Revolution, in the last war with Great Britain, and in the more recent war with Mexico. Yet, if a man from the Eastern States comes to Kentucky and enters upon the exercise of his unquestionable political rights, he is sneered at by a portion of the Democracy on account of his birth-place and treated as a presumptuous intermeddler in the affairs of a section where he has no business to be or at any rate to write or speak. At the same time, if one word is breathed against the bold and preposterous assumptions of the Irish or Germans or any other foreigners, the wrathful indignation of the Democracy is kindled at once and we hear the most tremendous cries about the atrocity of a "war of races!"

The patriotism of our Southern Democracy is of such a character that they would vouchsafe incomparably greater rights and privileges to the people of foreign countries than to the citizens of any other part of their own land than that in which they themselves live. Indeed, while they would, if they could, disfranchise a large portion of their own countrymen on account of their birth-place, they meanly fawn upon the foreigners and flatter them as the best portion of the population of the United States.

The editor of the Louisville Journal thinks that we ought to be a little modest in regard to the English bill, even if we are not in regard to anything else. He says that we boast of having been the vindicator of that measure before and after its passage. Well, it is true, and we have a right to claim the fact. We showed in reply to the Washington Union and Mobile Register, that the Constitution was submitted and would be extinguished by the vote of the people under the bill.—*Ohio Statesman.*

The editor of the Statesman boasts of having showed that the Lecompton Constitution was submitted by the English bill to the people of Kansas. But let us see what he said. Here is a part of his language: "*Had the report* [the English report] *been as at first reported—a frank and fair submission of the Constitution itself—the popular sovereignty principle would have been fully vindicated.*" This was an acknowledgement that the English bill involved no frank and fair submission of the Lecompton Constitution, and therefore was not a vindication of popular sovereignty. Surely a submission in which there was no frankness or fairness was worse than no submission at all, and, if it was not a vindication of popular sovereignty, it was a vindication of nothing that deserved to be vindicated.

Hence, we repeat that the editor of the Statesman, who is now a zealous supporter of the English bill, ought to be a little modest, if he knows how, in speaking of it.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in their recent State Convention, exhibited a glaring instance of the duplicity which is used by that party on the slavery question. The proceedings show that after the resolutions had been adopted accepting the doctrine that Kansas may not come into the Union except on the terms of the English bill, that is, until her population comes up to the ratio of Congressional representation, Mr. Butler, who received about two-fifths of the votes cast for Governor, made a speech to the Convention, in which he took the extreme opposite ground on these points, declaring that the country was bound to admit Kansas, irrespective of population, whenever she made application, and that a territory or "a community having the dignity of a State, even in prospect," had the right to frame its own Constitution, or to abolish or establish slavery. These are the views declared by Mr. Douglas in his Illinois canvass, when closely interrogated by Mr. Lincoln, and thus we see that Democracy is preparing to go into the contest of 1860 with resolutions to gull the South, while the most active and influential of the party entirely repudiate them.

The Democratic papers of St. Louis stoutly repel the charges of fraud brought by Francis P. Blair, jr., against Mr. Barrett, in the Congressional election. As the Missouri definition of a "working Democrat" is, "one who manages to cast most votes, with the fewest scruples," and as the favorite party rally of these managers is, "vote early and vote often," Mr. Blair certainly has a *prima facie* case, and we think some interesting expositions will be laid before the next Congress.

Whenever there is any sort of union between the Americans and the conservative Republicans, the Americans are charged by the Democracy with adopting all the principles of the Republicans, while the Republicans are charged with abandoning all of their own principles. How do these charges look side by side? If Republicans, for the sake of a conservative union, abandon Republican principles, can't the Americans go into the union without adopting Republican principles?

The Boston Courier announces its determination to support the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts—though it is an Old Whig paper—because it thinks him a "national man;" and yet he voted to send Charles Sumner to the United States Senate. What is a "national man?"

Our neighbor of the Democrat, evidently disgusted with politics, has for some time past been giving his chief attention to the opera. It isn't very high praise to say that he succeeds decidedly better in his new line of business than he ever did in his old line.

RUSSIAN TREATY WITH CHINA.—The New York Times is not singular in its suspicion that Russia will take the lion's share of the Chinese plunder, and it points out, as of parallel importance with our purchase of Louisiana from France, the transaction by which the frontier of China, instead of curving some hundreds of miles to the northward, including the entire course of the Amoor, and the larger portion of its water-shed, is now curved as decidedly southward, ceding vast regions, embracing near two thousand miles of the Amoor and its navigation, to the Czar. The transaction is probably as important, as big with inconceivable consequences, as the purchase of Louisiana from France has been to the United States. The Paris Presse furnishes some historic notes of this territory, apposite to its transfer. It states that when Siberia was conquered in 1582 by Jermak, Hetman of the Don Cossacks, an attempt was made to embrace the Amoor region in the new acquisition. The Emperor Alexis, in 1615, sent a first expedition to explore the river. A long reach from the mouth was thus opened to traffic, and presently the Russians were taking every advantage of the opportunity. The Chinese, jealous of their success, interfered, quarrelled with the settlers, and eventually drove them and their commerce away. At last, in 1689, the disputed right was adjusted by a treaty, in the negotiation of which the Chinese displayed their usual ill faith. The treaty gave up the whole river to the Tartars, leaving only a meagre right of navigation, which although of itself almost worthless, has not been without indirect value. On the strength of this reservation the Russians have employed the last half century in peopling, developing, and possessing themselves of the great and fertile valley; have placed shipping on the river; brought fleets of traders to its mouth; have built forts and cities; and are talking of railroads, telegraphs, and machine shops. The treaty of June 1, 1858, converts this tenure, by sufferance, into tenure in fee simple; and hereafter the map colorist must continue the hue of the Russian empire very nearly to the gates of Pekin.

Ever since the era of the ancient fabler and doubtless from a much earlier age, it has made a great difference in obtaining an impartial judgment to find out whose ox has been gored. The Richmond Whig shows, by way of illustrating this fact, that the Democratic politicians and presses in the interest of Mr. Letcher have made the curious discovery that it is the very height of injustice and absurdity to hold any Southern man responsible for the expression of abolition sentiments in the past, especially when such an offense has been candidly acknowledged and repented of. But these gravelled and disgruntled friends of Letcher saw nothing wrong, nothing unjust, nothing uncharitable or improper in (only seven years ago) heaping denunciation and abuse upon George W. Summers for a somewhat similar though far less grievous offense. These very men, who are now so vehemently railing at the injustice and absurdity of holding Letcher responsible for his odious abolition doctrines in 1847, were the most conspicuous and vindictive assailants of Summers on account of the latter's declaration of emancipation sentiments as far back as 1831.

COMET OF 1858.—This remarkable comet (says the Albany Argus) is now visible to the naked eye, as predicted by Dr. Gould some weeks ago. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant and is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows through a common opera glass a well defined tail. We are told that during the first week of October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now visible for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Gould also suggested in the last number of his Journal that from the similarity of the elements it was possible that this comet was identical with the first comet of 1827, and also that of 1761. This fact seems now, from the recent observations, almost certain, affording a reasonable presumption that it is a periodic comet, whose period is about thirty-one years.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.—The negotiations of the Republican and American conventions, with a view to Union, resulted in failure, and separate tickets have been nominated. It appears that after conference, and an understanding that the four offices should be equally divided, the Republicans proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. As a matter of course the American convention also made separate nominations, as follows: For Governor, Lorenzo Burrows, formerly a Whig member of Congress and late Comptroller of the State of New York; for Lieut. Governor, N. S. Benton, the present Auditor of Canals, a gentleman so universally acceptable that the Democratic Senate has refused to remove him during the term of Gov. King; for Canal Commissioner, James R. Thompson, and for Prison Inspector, William A. Russell.

There is a large fish found all along the coast of Europe called the Lophius Piscator, so large and unwieldy that it is forced to have recourse to stratagem to secure its food. This fish is furnished with a set of filaments over its body, which, when kept in motion, resemble little worms wriggling in the water. The lophius, when it needs a meal, settles and conceals itself in the weeds and mud at the bottom of the sea, thus hiding every part of its body except the worm-like filaments that fringe its surface. By agitating these, shoals of little fish soon gather around and nibble at the bait. When a number are thus collected, the lophius opens its huge jaws, and, with a sudden gulp, sucks in the little fish. The trap is set again and again, until sly old lophius gets his fill and swarms of little fish are *taken in.*

STATEN ISLAND.—The name of this locality will always be infamous in the opinion of the civilized world. Speaking of the recent brutalities attending the incendiarism of the Quarantine, the Auburn American refers to the contrast they afford to all previous epidemics of pestilence disease. The Howard Association of New Orleans, the forty physicians who died at Norfolk, were of a different stamp. For the first time in the history of our country has an ignoble panic led its citizens to forget that they were human, and that they themselves might some day be stricken down by infectious disease and need from others a place of shelter and of care, such as they denied to those unfortunate inmates of Quarantine.

THE CAPTURED SLAVES.—It is stated that the Government has concluded a treaty with the American Colonization Society, by which the Society agrees to take charge of and instruct, for a year after their arrival in Liberia, the Africans taken from on board the brig Putnam. Something near $50,000 is the sum the Government is to pay.

On the preceding page will be found an interesting account of the descent of a young gentleman into the maelstrom of the Mammoth Cave. The editor has not seen proper to give the name of the gentleman, but we, the Local, deem it our duty to give it. It was Mr. Wm. Courtland Prentice, the eldest son of the editor.

Every mail from Illinois brings accounts of the decapitation of Douglas Democrats in that State by the President and Cabinet. And yet Douglas does not strike back at the administration, and none of his pretended friends, such as the Louisville Democrat, the Washington States, &c., dare to strike for him. It is a pitiful exhibition of mean-spiritedness.

STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

STEUBENVILLE, September 11.

The express train going West yesterday evening, on the Steubenville and Indiana road, met with a serious accident thirteen miles west of this place. In crossing a bridge the express car and rear of the engine jumped the track, and, knocking some main timbers out, caused the bridge suddenly to give way. The baggage car and front passenger car went down with the bridge, some ten or twelve feet, while the rear end of the hind car remained on the abutment. The first car was almost completely broken up, and the seats nearly all broken from their fastenings in the rear car. The following persons were injured: J. Mooney, conductor, head severely cut; Bryan Roach, of Louisville, Ky., both legs broken; E. J. Cornell, baggage master, wrist sprained and badly bruised; Rev. Mr. Watson, of Amsterdam, ankle sprained; James Jacobs, of Maysville, Ky., slightly bruised; Andrew Anderson, of Harrison county, slightly bruised; Mrs. C. Wainwright, of New Jersey, slightly injured; D. C. Gill, Dayton; Mrs. Meredith, of Xenia, Ohio; Miss Lyon, of Elizabethtown, N. J.; Dr. Allen, of Belleville, Ark.; Rev. S. J. Humphrey and lady, of Newark, Ohio; W. H. Moore, of Milton, Ind.; John P. Draper, of Danville, Illinois; Capt. W. T. Barr, of Pittsburg; Jos. Fleming, of Zanesville, fatally; Oliver Ormsby, of Vevay, Ind. A great number of others who would not give their names were injured more or less.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.

Messrs. Bailey & Co., jewellers of Philadelphia, having tendered to the Howard Association of this city, a donation of five hundred dollars for the relief of the suffering sick at a time when the funds were low, which is not the case at present, the following reply has been forwarded in response:

"NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.

To Messrs. Bailey & Co.—Your generous offer of five hundred dollars for our suffering sick is gratefully acknowledged. Should we be in need of it, which we are not at present, we shall avail ourselves of your permission to draw. We will write you further by mail. Signed E. F. Schmidt, President of Howard Association."

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.

A young woman named Miss Henry was murdered to-day at 11 o'clock, by Thomas Smithson. She refused to speak with him when intoxicated. He drew a pistol and shot her. He is not yet arrested.

TRINITY BAY, Sept. 10.

M. DeSauty, the electrician of the Atlantic telegraph station at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the Atlantic cable for publication beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the associated press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and no reason whatever for any rumor that the cable had parted.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 8.

The Cunard steamship Asia arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 18th ult.

It was rumored that the French Government had demanded explanations from England relative to the bombardment of Jeddah. A report was in circulation, but considered doubtful, that Naples had accepted the conditions of Western Powers. It was stated that by the treaty of peace with China a million of francs is the amount of the Chinese indemnity to England and France.

London, Aug. 28.—We have later advices from India and China; the former are important. The China news is not so late as the former advices via Russia, but the allies were on the eve of effecting a treaty. The American and Russian treaties were concluded. It is said that the Americans were to have the privilege of an annual embassy to Pekin.

A telegram from Madrid says that a military expedition is preparing for Havana.

Further riots are reported in Candia during which a number of Christians were killed.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1858.

NOTICE.—It is our especial desire that all letters pertaining to the business of the Louisville Journal should be addressed, not to the senior editor as many now are, but to the firm.

STATE FAIR—TROTTING DAY.—We are requested to state that the track at the Southwestern Fair Grounds is now in complete order, and that the gates are opened for the entrance of persons intending to compete for the premiums on the trotting day, for the purpose of practicing their horses.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that Mr. Whitehouse, the English electrician, who has heretofore had that department of the Ocean Telegraph in charge, has given place to Professor Thompson, of Edinburg, as his successor, and that, if the latter gentleman should fail to secure the objects desired, he will give place to Mr. Hughes, of the United States, the inventor of an instrument from which important results to ocean telegraphing may yet be realized. The New York Herald thinks that the opening of the line will not be delayed beyond the 1st of October. At the last accounts, Professor Hughes, who has two instruments with him in London, was preparing to leave with one of them for Trinity Bay. It was arranged that the Cable Company should send a special steamer from Liverpool to Trinity Bay on or about the 10th of this month, to convey the Professor or his assistant, with all necessary instruments and other fixtures for working the cable. He will arrive there about the 20th or 25th of the month, and will of course require a few days for preparation and the adjustment of the machinery. This will occupy him until the 28th of September, or perhaps to the 1st of October, but certainly not longer. If therefore he succeeds in his calculations, we may count upon being placed in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his labors by the latter date.

KANSAS.—Gov. Denver, of Kansas, has published a letter, by way of reply to various petitions presented to him, by residents of that Territory, requesting him to convene an extra session of the Legislature. The Governor declines to call this extra session, showing that at the present time there are no members of the Legislature whose official terms have not expired. He also expresses the opinion that the next election should be held under the last apportionment, according to the act of February 20, 1857. He concludes by saying that he had consulted the President and the Attorney General of the United States on this point, and both agreed that the next election should be held under this apportionment.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, when he was in the United States Senate, was the leader of the Democracy of that body. From the Senate he went into Mr. Polk's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and, in that capacity, made himself the idol of the Democracy everywhere. When the Buchanan Administration appointed him Governor of Kansas, the whole Democratic party hailed his selection as the best that could possibly have been made from the entire Union, and he was greeted with ten thousand enthusiastic expressions of Democratic gratitude for the devotion manifested by him to the interests of the Democratic party in condescending to accept an office that might not be deemed fully worthy of his transcendant ability.

And now the Washington Union, the mouth piece of the Administration, denounces Robert J. Walker as "*a traitor and a swindler.*" Well, if traitors and swindlers are thus honored and trusted and lauded and idolized by the Democracy of the nation, what is Democratic honor or trust or laudation or idolatry worth?

The Clarksville Jeffersonian learns that, while the amount of land planted is perhaps "equal to the usual amount, a considerable portion of the tobacco is quite small, and is rapidly ripening without increasing in size, which must greatly reduce the weight of the crop. The proportion of good tobacco is said to be uncommonly small. Many of the planters are now cutting." From information we have received, the amount of land planted with tobacco is much larger than last year.

The Clarksville Jeffersonian announces the suspension of the Bank of America at that place, but says the stoppage will be only temporary. Mr. Davie, the owner, is a man of great wealth, and the assets of the bank, when realized, will suffice to liquidate every liability. The present circulation of the bank is estimated at $60,000.

ANOTHER POSTMASTER ARRESTED.—A postmaster of Lagrange county, Indiana, was arrested a few days since by Deputy U. S. Marshal Charles W. Seeley, on a charge of robbing the mail. His name is Limerick Parke.

Read the advertisement headed "Rich Diggings." Lands are rapidly advancing in value in that interesting portion of Kentucky. We learn that many have doubled their fortunes by selling in the northern portion of the State and making investments in southern Kentucky. The farm advertised is accessible to market at all seasons of the year.

We wish to say to the Washington Union, in all kindness, that its course is exciting a deep indignation all over the West and southwest. We have the best reasons for saying so, and most painful evidence of the fact. It may think that it is damaging Douglas alone; that is a great error, and the sooner it is made aware of that fact, the better for the Administration and the Democratic party.

We think Senator Douglas has acted very unwisely in more than one instance on the Kansas question; and especially do we think he erred in his reception speech at Chicago. But that is no reason why the Union should furnish more ammunition to the enemy, and afford more aid and comfort to the Republicans, than Douglas's whole course has done. The Union may think it is doing so. We *know that it is doing so.* There is such a thing as "crowding the mourners too far," to use a very significant and expressive phrase, and that is what the Union has been doing for some time.

We thought we would have been saved the necessity of saying what we now have, but the course of the Union has afforded us no alternative. Our party, with which is linked the glory and prosperity of the country, commands our first regards, and we cheerfully give them to it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Now, Mr. Editor, you seem to say this with great reluctance and even pain and to say it only because you consider it a solemn duty to do so. But pray why do you stop short in your solemn duty? If to your view it is so important that the Washington Union, generally considered the organ of the administration, should be rebuked for its warfare upon Mr. Douglas, why is it not important that the administration itself, of which the Union is the reputed organ, should be rebuked for *its* warfare upon Douglas? Is not the course of the administration, in the opinion of the Democratic party, of as much consequence as the course of a Washington City newspaper?

While the Washington Union is assailing Mr. Douglas merely with words, the administration assails him by deeds—it punishes with relentless proscription every office-holder that dares stand by him in his mortal peril. And we all know that the Washington Union, which the Cincinnati editor rebukes, is incited to its bitter warfare upon Douglas by the administration, which the Cincinnati editor dares not rebuke. Is any editor or man fool enough to suppose that the Washington Union would dare to keep up its bitter and persistent assaults upon the Illinois Senator if it were not encouraged and sustained and infuriated by the administration's approbation and the administration's example?

PROF. RAREY, THE HORSE TAMER.—The Rarey who has astonished Europe by subjugating vicious horses, has a brother in this country, equally skillful, who has been in attendance at the St. Louis fair. On Friday morning he gave an exhibition of his powers, with entire success. We take an account from the Democrat:

The spectators were shown a vicious mare indeed, a wild, black vixen, by her proprietor, who described her unamiable character in terms the farthest conceivable from flattery, and offered $25 to any man in the crowd who would sit upon her back for five minutes! A gentleman asked if a saddle might be used. Answer—"Yes, but you must put it on, for I can't." Soon a negro driver volunteered, was accepted, and started to procure a saddle. Meantime a young Irishman named Michael Burns applied for the lucrative privilege. It was granted him, and he warily succeeded in bridling the mare. He then mounted, and did it handsomely, and stuck tenaciously *for ten or fifteen seconds only!* He unhappily clung to the bridle as he was helplessly thrown, and thus fell at the enraged creature's front feet, which were instantly upon him. He was twice struck in the skull, was severely wounded, and narrowly escaped death. A deep and horrible gash was inflicted upon the left upper portion of the scalp, and his nose was broken. Very properly the directors refused to risk a similar or worse tragedy, and, though the negro arrived with his saddle, the wild steed was at once led from the ring, amid loud cries for Professor Rarey to mount her. The Professor announced that he would re-exhibit the mare *tamed*, but would not at once attempt to ride her for the wealth of the State! He lamented the rashness which had caused so sad an accident.

During the dinner interim we strolled to the tent of the Horse Tamer, where were the black shrew and her owner, Mr. Bernard S. Bradley. "Molly Long" he bought six months ago of a farmer of Highland, Ill. She had killed a person who attempted to ride her at Highland, and was now still unbroken, though seven years old. Mr. B. and all his jockeys, and other professional horsemen, had vainly struggled to manage her.

During the afternoon's exhibition in the ring, the vicious mare and Prof. Rarey entered the arena, completely subdued. The Professor sat upon her without saddle, and even stood upon her back while he addressed the spectators. Her proprietor also rode her. Rarey was loudly cheered and complimented on all sides for his unquestionably genuine success. The reporter, who was a witness to the taming process in the instance of this hitherto intractable animal, says that, with many others, he is perfectly satisfied that the Horse Taming Rareys have the correct and efficient system. It is a beautiful one, for it is based upon faith in the thoroughly noble nature of even an apparently malicious and malignant animal.

ITEMS.

A singular, and, unhappily, a fatal accident occurred in Charlotte county, Virginia, on Saturday week. Two gentlemen, named Spencer and Bell, riding rapidly toward the same point, came in collision. They did not see each other until the moment of the shock, owing to intervening bushes. Both were thrown heavily, and Spencer died from his injuries in 24 hours; the other was but little injured.

Distressing Drouth.—There has been no rain of any consequence in Westmoreland county, Virginia, for nearly three months. An estate upon which two thousand barrels of corn are usually produced, owing to the effects of the drouth, will not realize its owner this season one-fourth of that quantity. The corn throughout the country, except that on very moist land, is similarly damaged.

Another Arrest on a Charge of Mail Robbery.—William Garber, Esq., Special Mail Agent for the District of Indiana, arrived in the city on Saturday last, having Robert Duckworth in custody, charged with depredating upon the mails on the route between Nashville and Columbus, in this State. Duckworth was lodged in jail and a preliminary examination of his case will take place before Mr. Commissioner Rea to-day.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

FROM CHINA.—Lieutenant Habersham, in a letter from on board the Powhatan, in Pi-Ho river, published in the Philadelphia Ledger, gives some interesting items of intelligence:

The Russian and American Ministers.—No sooner had the Allies established themselves at Tein-Sing than our able representative, Mr. Wm. B. Reed, left his large cabin on board the Minnesota, pulled on board of the Russian steamer-of-war America, hoisted the American flag at her fore, along side of the Russian eagle, and was steamed up towards Tein-Sing. Then was seen a strange sight—an unnatural one almost—despotism and freedom walking hand in hand. On the quarter-deck of the Russian steamer-of-war America walked Count Poutiatine and Mr. W. B. Reed, in earnest conversation; below in the mess, Russian and American officers drinking champagne and fraternizing, and at the America's foremast head waved the flags of Russia and the United States, side by side. This is no new thing; this "feeling" between Russia and the United States. It first became apparent during the Crimean war, and has since demonstrated itself in a thousand different ways and in a thousand different places. Rumor says indeed that the Russians *have orders* to fraternize with us, and it certainly looks like it. Well, Mr. Reed and Count Poutiatine steamed up the river to Tein-Sing, let *go their* ("our?") anchor off that city, and at last accounts were in a fair way to re-open the "promising negotiations" which had been so suddenly arrested on the 20th ult. The English and French having had an interview with the two Tartar Princes, Mr. Reed was to have his at 5 A. M. this morning and Count Poutiatine at the same hour to-morrow. It seems that they choose early hours to avoid the *closeness* of the mid-day Chinese atmosphere of Tein-Sing.

A Tornado.—Capt. Samuel F. Dupont, of the Minnesota, had come on board in his gig, the crew of which numbered six—Jones, Bisp, and four others. He had been on board some hours and was about to step into his boat to return, when the Commodore remarked: "You had better wait until that rain squall passes over." The captain, therefore, returned to the cabin, while the officer of the deck ordered the gig's crew to come out of her boat and drop her astern. Unfortunately they did not do this; they only passed everything out of her that would have been injured by getting wet, and then, there being a bad chop sea on, remained in her to keep her clear of the ship's sides, the poor fellows were so proud of their boat. Several of us were smoking in the wheel-house at the time, and were called out by the surgeon to see a "remarkable cloud." It was in the shape of a fan, the point being about twenty degrees above the horizon, and the broad part verging towards the zenith. The point was of a deep leaden hue, the body of purple, and the edges of a lurid red. The different minor clouds of which it was composed were surging and swaying from side to side like a balloon secured to the ground and thrown about by a strong wind. It was one of those sights which impress the beholder with the conviction that something sudden, and perhaps dangerous, is shortly to result, and which rivet his gaze in curious or anxious expectation. Presently it came! A moaning puff of wind, then rain, finally a heavy squall. The ship heeled slightly, and people began to retreat under the hurricane deck from the rain. Suddenly a cry reached us that passed on and penetrated to the remotest corner of the ship—

"The gig has swamped! Away there to the boats! Save the crew!"

This was the only order heard. Just as it was given the heavy squall sprang into a tornado, the intensity of which blew blocks of wood and men about the decks like so many feathers. We tried to get into the weather boats, thinking that before we could lower them the ship would have swung and made them the lee ones, but the storm blew us back under the bulwarks as if we had been so many children. The ship also, instead of swinging readily, as we expected, only keeled over the more under the increased pressure, the bare masts bending as if they would go over the side. We therefore restored to the lee boats, but before we could get them ready for lowering, the tornado chopped around eight points and blew with increased fury. Heavy hailstones also now took the place of rain, and a dense bank of mist and fine sand swept over us, and changed day to the shades of dusk. Many of us had lost our hats, and were to be seen through the mist, gloom, striving in vain to protect our eyes and temples from the masses of falling ice. It was a dreadful scene. Even discipline seemed staggered in the blinding confusion, and the strongest voices were swept by the ear before their meaning could be gathered. Officers were to be seen pulling men in different directions, shouted orders into their ears, and showing them by signs what was to be done. In the mean time the gig's crew had been swept away from their shattered boat (this we learned subsequently from one of the survivors) by an irresistible eddy, and were clinging on the ship's rudder. Had we known this at the time we might have lowered ropes to them, but it was so thick that we could not see, and their cries for help were swept away by the hurricane. At the end of a minute or two we were ready for lowering the boats, but were prevented by another sudden chopping of the storm, which, taking us now upon the quarter, urged the ship around her anchor with a velocity which jerked the rudder from the grasp of most of those who clung to it, and left them to be engulphed by the whirlpool thus formed. It was only the strongest who could retain their hold, and they could but listen to the cries of their friends and see them sink. This was the last of poor Jones and Bisp; two others, who were swept from the rudder at the same time, and who were excellent swimmers, struck out bravely against the eddy, and finally cleared it. The supposition is that both Jones and Bisp had been disabled in some way.

A second move was now made to get the boats in the water, but the Commodore ordered us to desist. And indeed it was a wise order, for the tornado was then at its very height, the sea was one mass of foam, and we should have been blown over its boiling surface like so many feathers. Thus we should have been driven away from the men we were going to save. It was better to quietly await a lull. After a while this came. The Commodore waved his hand—down went the boats. "Unhook! Bear her off, boys! Out oars! Now pull for life and death! Six men are in the water."

The atmosphere had now partially cleared and the tornado was abating, but it still blew a furious gale and the rain almost blinded us. The most that the boats could do at first was to head towards the spot pointed out by those who watched from the ship's deck. That spot was a little beyond the eddy which had buried poor Jones and Bisp, and by standing up in the boat one could see two black objects struggling for life. Now the boats begin to make headway. Through skipping the sea with dangerous freedom, and having more than one car blown from its owner's grasp by the dying tornado, they are still nearing the survivors. "How many of them are there?" We do not know. We pick up two and ask them, "How many are overboard?" Where are the others?" They do not know. One of them is even too exhausted to answer. The other shakes his head mournfully and sinks his brow upon his hand. Oh, where are they? only two out of six. We must save the others, but where are we to pull? We brought the boat "head to sea," and gazed around in painful uncertainty. There were three boats, two of ours and one from the Minnesota. We strove in vain to catch sight of some uplifted arm—to hear the accents of some guiding voice. There was nothing but wind and rain, and the drenching sea that broke over us, and the debris of the swamped boat that floated around us, that helped us in the search.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS OF THE KENTUCKY ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, BISHOP KAVANAUGH PRESIDING.

The Conference occupies that part of the Commonwealth which extends on the Ohio river from the mouth of Harrod's creek to Little Sandy river and thence southeastwardly to the State line.

Lexington District.—William C. Dandy, P. E. Lexington station, Edmund P. Buckner; Frankfort, Joseph Rand; Versailles and Georgetown, Stephen Noland; Nicholasville, John C. Harrison; Jessamine and Woodford, H. W. Axline and Peter E. Kavanaugh; Winchester and Mt. Zion, Lewis G. Hicks; Vienna, J. L. Gragg; Paris and North Middletown, Thomas F. Vanmeter; Mount Sterling, Clark Polly; Oxford, Brickley M. Messick; Leesburg, John P. Brinsted; Franklin Mission, Wm. T. Benton.

Harrodsburg District.—John G. Bruce, P. E. Harrodsburg station, Serajah S. Deering; Danville, G. S. W. Merritt; Perryville and White Chapel, Henry C. Northcutt; Perryville Circuit, Milton Piles, J. Sandusky Sup.; Lancaster and Stanford, Chas. W. Miller; Richmond and Providence, Jedediah Foster; Madison Circuit, T. J. Godby; Crab Orchard, John S. Coze; Somerset, M. J. W. Ambrose; Salvisa, Wm. G. Johns; Maxville, Anselm Minor; Lawrenceburg, to be supplied by S. J. Dailey; Lancaster Circuit, Milton Mann.

Shelbyville District.—Wm. McD. Abbett, P. E. Shelbyville station, John H. Linn; Shelby Circuit, Lemuel P. Parker; Simpsonville, John C. C. Thompson; Taylorsville, Geo. L. Gould; Bloomfield, James C. Minor; Lagrange, John F. Van Pelt; West Port, Jeremiah Strother; New Castle, to be supplied by Fielding Bell; Bedford, Geo. W. Carmbaugh; Lockport, to be supplied; Carrollton, Jno. W. Cunningham.

Covington District.—Thomas P. C. Shelman, P. E. Covington Station, Robert Hefner; Latonia and Ludlow Mission, George W. Maley; Newport, Wm. E. T. Spratt; Alexandria, David Walk; Falmouth, William B. Kavanaugh, Millersburg, Daniel Stevenson; Millersburg Collegiate Institute, George S. Savage; Agent for Kentucky Conference Educational Fund, D. Welburn; Cynthiana and Ruddell's Mills, Wm. H. Winter, Carlisle, James H. Brooking; Warsaw, W. W. Chamberlin; Owenton and Eagle Creek Mission, Thomas Rankin; Crittenden, Leroy C. Danley; Burlington, Ephraim M. Coir; Flat Rock Mission to be supplied by John James.

Maysville District.—Samuel L. Robertson, P. E. Maysville station, John S. Bayless; Washington and Germantown, Uriah Johnson; Shannon and Sardis, John C. Hardy; Minerva, John L. Scott; Orangeburg, Hiram P. Walker; Lewis, Franklin T. Johns; Flemingsburg, Hartwell J. Perry; Poplar Plains, Wm. Snively and George W. Smith; Sharpsburg, to be supplied by Ransom Lancaster; Owingsville, Seneca X. Hall; Mt. Olivet, John M. Johnson; Tilton, Wm. C. Atmore.

West Liberty District.—Elias Bolner, P. E. Pikeville, James Randall; Prestonsburg, Joshua Taylor; Jackson Mission, William L. Furnise; West Liberty Mission, Jacob Walk; Irvine, Jesse H. Lock; Letcher and Perry Mission, to be supplied; Highland Mission, Peter Conway; Boone ville and Proctor Mission, to be supplied.

Barbourville District.—Wm. R. Landrum, P. E. Barbourville & Manchester, Wm. E. Littleton; London Mission, to be supplied; Yellow Creek Mission, to be supplied; Mt. Pleasant Mission, Solomon Pope; Williamsburg Mission, to be supplied; Mt. Vernon Mission, to be supplied; Watts Creek Mission, to be supplied.

By Election of the General Conference.—Lorenzo D. Huston editor of the Home Circle and Sunday School Visitor. George W. Brush, transferred to Louisville Conference. John R. Eades, transferred to Texas Conference, Oliver W. Landreth, transferred to Georgia Conference.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—*Tampico taken by the Liberals—Gale at Brazos Santiago.*—The steamship Gen. Rusk, Captain Smith, from Brazos Santiago, arrived yesterday.

The news from Mexico is interesting and important. It appears that Tampico is now in possession of the Liberals.

The Brownsville Flag, of the 1st inst., has the following intelligence from Tamaulipas.

"News has been received in Matamoras to the effect that the citizens and merchants of Tampico were growing exceeding tired of being caged up, and were making overtures to the besiegers to deliver to them the city."

A letter dated "Matamoros, September 1st., 10 o'clock," with which we have been favored, communicates the annexed important news:

"An express has just arrived from Victoria, bringing intelligence that Tampico was taken on the 25th ult., by Capistran, with 400 frontier riflemen, assisted by a revolution inside. The fight lasted four hours. No particulars yet."

Capistran, it is hardly necessary to mention, belongs to the Liberal party.

The Flag, of the 1st inst., publishes the annexed interesting intelligence from San Luis Potosi. It looks well for the success of Liberals:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Aug. 10, 1858.—"I arrived at this place with the Liberal army on the 13th inst., nothing having previously taken place that is worth mentioning. At the towns of Charcas, Venado, Hedionda, and in this city, Gov. Vidaurri has been received with triumphal arches, merry pealing of bells, firing of rockets, &c., all of which was done to demonstrate the joy that his arrival at those places had caused."

"From my position I can take a clear view of things, and I have a thorough confidence that the issue will be favorable to the liberal cause."

"A financial transaction was about to take place between Gov. Vidaurri and the Governor of Zacatecas, by which it was thought the former would be placed in possession of ample means to insure success."

The Flag also has the following paragraph:

"We learn that the Rev. Bishop Barracas and some twenty odd clergymen, banished by Col. Zeazua from San Luis Potosi, have arrived in Matamoros. It is said they contemplate sojourning in this city until order is again restored in Mexico."

The news from the American side of the Rio Grande is interesting.

THE RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.—Our readers are aware that a difficulty has existed for some time between the four great Eastern railroads, including the New York and Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio. Representatives of the roads have lately held a meeting in Philadelphia, and a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial states that they have compromised their difficulties.

It would seem that the Erie Co. has induced the Directors and Executive of the other great seaboard lines to make solemn railway laws and to provide suitable vindications for the same. The agreement is to take effect on the 21st inst. Freight rates on first class between New York and St. Louis will be $1 70 per 100 lbs; to Louisville $1 15; to Cincinnati $1 30. Passenger fares will be slightly advanced.

[From the Ohio Statesman of Sunday.]

THE FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A frightful accident occurred on the night express train due at this place at one o'clock yesterday morning, at the No. 6 bridge on the Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad, on Friday evening last. The bridge which caused the accident is a "curved bridge," covered, and one hundred and twenty feet long, spanning a creek, which, at the time of the occurrence, had but little water in its bed. The express train reached the place at eight o'clock on Friday night, and, while passing through, the tender attached to the locomotive flew off the track, and, for a short distance, jolted over the ties with such force as to break down the bridge.

The locomotive passed through, but the timbers of the bridge separating, precipitated the two baggage cars and two passenger cars to the bed of the creek, and the entire structure fell in upon the train, crushing in the tops and sides of the cars. The two baggage cars were stove in, and the first passenger car was crushed to pieces; the rear end of the hind car remained upon the abutment, some fifteen or twenty feet high. The passengers in the latter car were all thrown to the lower end in a heap, the seats and a large stove falling on top. Of those in this car, scarcely a passenger escaped without injury, though they were none very dangerously hurt.

The most dangerous and serious injuries were received by the persons in the first passenger car, which was a complete ruin. Conductor Joseph Mooney, who was seated with an engineer by the name of Johnson Fleming, received a blow on the forehead from a piece of timber which took off the scalp, but did not fracture the skull. Mr. Fleming was picked up insensible and has not since spoken, though when the passengers left the scene yesterday afternoon he was still breathing. His recovery is doubtful. Mr. Bryan Roach, of Louisville, Ky., had both legs broken, and Mrs. Meredith, of Xenia, Mr. Humphrey and wife, of Newark, and a number of others, whose names we were unable to learn, were badly hurt. Elias J. Correl, baggage master, of this city, received severe injuries.

A number of the wounded passed through this city on the three o'clock afternoon train, from whom we learned the above particulars. It seems almost miraculous that no persons were killed or hurt, for the cars were full. Those we conversed with yesterday all expressed their satisfaction at having escaped with their lives. The exaggerated account of the accident telegraphed to the Cincinnati papers yesterday morning produced the utmost excitement among the people expecting friends on the unfortunate train, and several persons came here from Cincinnati almost distracted. One gentleman from that city knew that his two little girls were aboard the train, and he awaited their arrival here in an agony of suspense. His feelings upon seeing his children step from the cars safe and uninjured—one with a crushed and shattered bird cage, containing three canaries, in her hand—can only be imagined by those placed under similar circumstances. The wounded and frightened passengers while here were treated with the tenderest care.

After the shock of the falling train had passed away those among the passengers who were unhurt busied themselves in rescuing the others from the rubbish of the ruined cars, and conveying the helpless to a neighboring farm house. Conspicuous among those who exerted themselves in this work, was Miss Ellen C. Bartlett, of Nottingham, New Hampshire. All the passengers we spoke to expressed their unqualified admiration of the noble conduct of this young lady. She had been stunned and bruised by the shock, but immediately recovered her self-possession and worked among the ruins with a coolness, judgment, and energy which nobody else could command. All night long she toiled among the groaning sufferers, regardless of her own comfort, alleviating to the utmost extent the misery around her. It gives us pleasure to chronicle the well merited praise she received for the noble part she bore so that gloomy night from those who witnessed it. The number of persons wounded was between twenty-five and thirty, instead of that number killed, as the dispatch had it.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The steamship Vanderbilt from Havre and Southampton, with dates to the 1st., arrived late last night.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have returned to England from their visit to Prussia.

Nearly a million and a half of gold is on the way from Australia.

Advices from India state that General Grant had left Lucknow to relieve Maunsengh and to capture Fizabad.

The diplomatic agents of the Allies are to be allowed to reside temporarily in Pekin.

A Chinese envoy is to visit Paris.

Liverpool, August 31.—Sales of cotton for the past three days have been 19,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 2,000 to exporters. The market closed quiet but steady, with a decline for inferior qualities, and quotations are badly maintained.

The Manchester advices continue favorable, and the market for cotton closed with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs—Flour is firm at 6d advance, and closing quiet. Wheat is also firm, and 1d@2d higher, closing quiet; red Western 5s 3d@6s 6d; white Western 6s 3d@6s 6d; Southern 6s 9d@7s 1d. Corn dull. Provisions—Beef steady and dull; pork and bacon steady; lard quiet at 60s 6d@62s. Naval stores—Rosin closed steady at 4s 2d@4s 3d for common. Spirits of turpentine steady at 38s 6d @39s. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm.

London Money Market, Aug. 31.—Consols closed at 96@96¾ for money and account. The money market is unchanged.

Second Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The Vanderbilt brings 355 passengers.

Twelve vessels have been wrecked on the English coast. With one exception the crews were all saved.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess player, played eight games blindfolded at the same time before the Birmingham chess contest, winning all but one.

Rudolph, Jung, & Co., of Paris, in the silk trade, have failed. The liabilities are very large.

The Turkish Ministry has resigned. A new one is formed.

Great hopes are entertained that a treaty of commerce will be effected with China.

The Jesuits it is said will obtain exclusive authority to establish a branch of their order in China.

Prussia has addressed a note to Vienna on the Austrian occupation of Rastadt.

The Raja Poorua rebels fled, after plundering Touk, and were pursued by Gen. Roberts. The Swalier rebels are menacing Bechers and Bughore.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Steamship Star of the West from Aspinwall with California dates to the 20th ult., arrived at midnight. She has nearly one million seven hundred thousand dollars in treasure.

General news rather unimportant. Financial matters reported easy beyond anything previously known in the history of California. Collections are highly satisfactory and money had gone begging at 1 to 1½ per cent. on merchandise from the 15th inst.

Col. Canty had made an attempt to seize Ponta Arenas in the name of Costa Rica. He was opposed by the British Consul at Greytown, and the British naval officers who propose annexing it to the Mosquito possessions, this if carried out will lead to further complications between England and the United States.

Col. Canty had left Punta Arenas for Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Sept 13.

The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived from Havana with dates to the 8th and $100,000 in specie.

The Dutch ship Cornelia Goon Hooft, from Salarbo, brought 378 coolies to Havana, but lost 210 during the voyage.

Sugars were held firmly at 11 rials for Dutch standard No. 12 and other numbers. On that basis contracts had been made amounting to 68,000 boxes of coming crop at 21½@28c per box of 16 ardes net. Molasses very quiet at 3 rials for claves.

Exchange rather active; bills on London 14½@15½; bills on Eastern cities 3½@1.

Freights very dull and scarcely any engagements are reported.

The health of Havana is much improved.

The steamer Clide from Vera Cruz had arrived with dates to the 8th.

DAYTON, September 13.

The wagon and plow establishment, formerly owned by Henry Kimes, occupied by Kohlreser and Phifenbarger, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $3,000, partly insured.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point, which occurred yesterday, was celebrated to-day by a general holiday. The principal feature of the day was the removal of the remains of Wells and McComas, who lost their lives during the battle at North Point, to the spot selected in the city, where a monument is to be erected. A large procession, embracing the military and civic authorities, escorted the remains. Salutes were fired, the stores were closed along the route, and flags were displayed appropriately draped with crape.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, September 13.

The city is full of strangers, and the arrangements for the fair are complete. The Cosmopolitan Art Association pictures are all on the ground, on exhibition gratis to the public. The number of entries already made is 2,000, and the fair will be the finest ever held in Ohio. The finest exhibition of horses ever made in Ohio is expected. Ample arrangements have been made for the guests.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

This afternoon the representatives of the principal railroads and of the press of this city enjoyed a pleasant ride on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in the new couch and seat cars invented by Mr. Woodruff, of Illinois. These cars, which have been used on many of the Western railroads for the past year, will doubtless soon be introduced on the roads in this part of the country.

WASHINGTON, September 13.

Judge Bowlin, Minister to Paraguay, arrived in the city this morning, and a short time thereafter he had an interview with General Cass at the State Department.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 13.

Jack Gamble won the race this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.

The deaths from yellow fever on Saturday were 70; during the week, 470.

NERVOUSNESS OR WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND.—If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of "BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS." We have tried it and can recommend it confidently as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.
s11 j&beod3&w1 *Daily Enterprise.*

THE QUEEN'S SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, August 17, 1858.

DEAR OLD BUCK: Prince Albert is suffering with a severe attack of the King's Evil; the Prince of Wales is also confined to his bed with the Royal Itch; our own person is affected with numerous India Sores. Mr. Dallas informs me that Porter's Oriental Life Liniment is a certain cure for the above diseases. You will please purchase me a few gross, and send by first steamer, and oblige your friend, VICTORIA REGINA.

P. S.—Hurry up the Liniment. D'Israeli has taken the hog cholera.
au21 d&w V. R.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is said to be the only sure cure for baldness and gray hair. It removes all scurf, dandruff, and scrofulous eruptions from the scalp and in a few days restores gray hair to its original color and beauty. This preparation contains no coloring matter, but invigorates the hair by invigorating and restoring perfect health to the scalp, thus imparting new life and vigor to the roots and by them causing healthy fluid to flow into each separate hair.—*Louisville Times.*

MARRIED,

In Franklin county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Ben ... Mr. JAMES T. BERRYMAN, of Woodford county, to Miss SALLIE J. CHURCH, of Franklin.

On the 2d instant, at the residence of Mr. T. W. Tucker, by the Rev. T. R. Palmer, Mr. JACOB BRADLEY, of this city, to Miss NANNIE TUCKER, of Shelby.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. ELIAS M. WARE to Miss FALLIE E. TUCKER, all of Shelby county, Kentucky.

On the evening of the 7th instant, at Christ church, by Rev. James Craik, D. D., Mr. S. W. SWIFT and Miss JENNIE T. HARRINGTON, all of this city.

DIED,

At the residence of her uncle, Mr. Kellogg, MARY SUSAN TYLER, in the 19th year of her age, daughter of Capt. W. L. Tyler, of St. Louis.

On the 9th of September, 1858, of congestive chill, WILLIAM HORTON, in the 45th year of his age.

Of consumption, in Versailles, Ky., at the residence of his father, on the 7th instant, J. PAGE MCILVAIN, in the 23d year of his age.

He was a kind, obedient son, and much beloved by all who knew him, and died in peace with his God. Remember, blooming youth, you must die.

In Adams county, Illinois, on Sunday, August 29th, 1858, Edna W., infant son of Mary E. and A. F. Pearce, aged 4 months and 8 days.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.—For many years these medicines have borne the palm throughout our country. They are confidently and successfully and almost universally used everywhere by the "high and low, rich and poor." Who then will hesitate to use them? A full supply is always kept by
RAYMOND & TYLER,
No. 74 Fourth st., opposite National Hotel.
a11 eod&w

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.

REMARKS.—With the present ruling rates for Southern freights and the epidemic at New Orleans, there is no disposition evinced to make shipments of produce in that direction. The epidemic also keeps many Southerners at the North, and they do not enter the market at present. Flour and wheat have declined. Corn and oats continue to command former rates. The grocery market has been very dull, and also provisions. Tobacco has declined a fraction.

The weather has been very favorable for the growing crops. The river remains very low and none but the smallest boats can run.

The money market continues as dull as ever and rates remain as previously.

Our quotations embrace only the wholesale prices unless otherwise specified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The transactions have been very light, amounting to only about 150 pieces bagging and 200 coils rope, and mostly on plantation orders. A good article of bagging has commanded 14 to 14½c for small lots of handloom. Hand's powerloom has been selling at 15c. Rope has ranged from 5½ to 6½c for hand and 7@7½c for machine.

The New Orleans Bulletin, of last Wednesday, says:

We noticed in our last review a fair retail demand for bagging at 15@16c, since which a lot of 750 pieces handloom has been sold at 14½c. In rope we notice further sales of 500 coils machine on Saturday at 7½c. At retail dealers realize 8@8½c for machine rope and 7@7½c for hand-loom.

COTTON.—We have nothing to report in this department.

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.—Cotton yarns we quote 8@8½, 9@9½, and 10@10½c in lots to the trade and to the country. Cannelton and Pittsburg sheetings 8½c. Cannelton batting 12½ cents.

CORDAGE, &c.—Manilla cordage we quote at 13½c. Hemp twine we quote at 10½@12½c.

CHEESE.—Sales of Western Reserve in lots from store at 7½ cents for prime.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Star candles have remained firm and we still quote at 18@20c, according to weight. Hard pressed tallow candles we quote at 12½c. Soap we continue to quote at $1 60@$1 75 for common and $2 50 to $3 for fancy per box.

COAL.—The retail price is 14c for Pittsburg and 12½c for Pomeroy and Beach Bottom.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour market has had a very dull appearance throughout the week, and the sales that have taken place were only in small lots. Prices are fully 25c lower than at the date of our last review, though in the absence of any heavy transactions we can only give the quotations for lots by the drayload, which have ranged from $4 75 to $5. The millers are shipping East. Wheat is also lower, and we quote red and white 80 to 85 and 90 to 95c, according to quality. Receipts fair. In corn quite a large business has been done, at former prices. Dealers have been paying for round lots 45c and selling at 50@53c for ear and shelled. Oats are still scarce, and old commands readily 53@55c, and from store they sell at 58@60c. Barley we quote at 65c and rye at 55c. In bran, shorts, and shipstuffs a mere retail business has been doing from the mills.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.—All these articles continue to come in slowly, and are scarce. Feathers we quote at 46c. Ginseng we quote at 50c. Beeswax 24c, and rags 3c cash.

FISH.—There is only a retail trade in fish, and quotations take a wide range.

FRUITS.—Raisins we quote $2 50 for M. R. and $3@3 25 for layer. Figs 11½c. Dates 9c. Sicily lemons $5 50. No oranges in market. No dried fruit coming in.

GLASS.—Cunningham's Pittsburg city brands unchanged. The agency here is selling viz: 8x10 $3 50, 10x12 $3 75, 10x14 $4, 10x16 $4 50, 10x17 and 12x14 $4 75, 10x18 and 12x16 $5, 12x18 $5 25, 10x20 and 12x20 $6, and 12x22 $6 25. Country brands sell 25c lower.

GROCERIES.—A very light business has been done, the sales of sugar amounting to only 130 hhds. The extreme range of quotations has been 8¼ to 9½c, but the bulk of the sales has been at 8½@9c. In refined and crushed small sales at 11¼ to 12c. In molasses a few sales, the largest lot being 50 bbls, at 38 to 40c. About 350 bags Rio coffee have been taken at 11¼ to 11¾c. A few tierces rice sold at 4c.

HEMP.—We have heard of no purchases from the country. At St. Louis prices are lower, the last sales we have seen quoted there being at $91@92 per ton, according to quality. We continue to quote from the country $100 per ton.

HAY.—Continues scarce, and prices if anything are higher. From boats and the levee prime would probably command $12 to $12 50 per ton. It is selling in small lots from store at $14 per ton.

HIDES.—Dealers are paying 5c for green and sell at the same adding 25c ℔ hide for commission. Dry salted we quote at 11c, and flint at 13@14c.

IRON.—Stonecoal and charcoal we quote at 3@4c, in lots to the trade. Borax 30c ℔ lb. Oakum 7½c. Pig iron we quote at $26@27 for hot and $30 for cold blast ℔ ton.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sales continue to be made at 24@30 and 28@40c, and colored jeans at 45c.

LEATHER.—We quote in rough 21@23c, oak sole and hemlock at 25@27c. Harness we quote at 26@28c, skirting 28 @30c, black bridle $38@40c, and fair bridle $40@42c.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we now quote at 6¼c by the ton and 6½c in smaller quantities from the Louisville Lead Works. 1½ 6@6½c. The city manufactory is selling pure white lead at $2 to $2 12½, superior at $1 75 to $2, and Clinton at $1 60@$1 75, according to quantity. Shot $1 80.

NAILS.—We quote 10d's from the wharf from first hands at $3 for round lots; from store we quote $3 25. Horseshoe nails, imported, 23c, and home-made 28c.

OILS.—Linseed oil we quote at 85@90c, at which the mill is selling. Lard oil is dull at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—In the early part of the week there were sales of 460 bbls mess pork at $16. Since then some 200 bbls have been sold to fill orders at the same. The market closes very dull, and the above quotation must be considered nominal. In bacon, the principal transactions have been 70 tierces hams on private terms, 4,000 pieces canvassed at New Albany at $9 85 packed, 600 pieces country porkhouse at 9½@9¾c, and on orders about 50 casks clear sides at 8¾@8⅞c, 25 cks shoulders at 6½@6¾c, and few casks hams at 10@10½c. In lard, sales on orders of keg at 11½c, and yesterday 60 bbls and tierces at 10½ and 125 tierces at 10¾c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Shippers are purchasing crops of potatoes at 55c per bushel and $1 75 per bbl. Onions we quote at $1 75 per bbl.

SALT.—The Kanawha agency has advanced the prices to 27c by wholesale and 30c by retail.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed has advanced to $1 40, which the mill is paying. Small sales from store of clover at $6, of timothy at $2 50, and clean blue and orchard grass at $1 20.

STARCH.—We quote at 5c for No. 1 in lots.

TOBACCO.—The business continues restricted by the very light stock on sale. The weather has continued favorable for the plant, and prices have given way another fraction. We quote merchantable lugs $5@6, medium leaf $6@8, good to fine leaf $8@11, and choice $11@14. The sales of the week have been 230 hhds, viz: 2 hhds scraps at $1 65 and $2 50, 6 at $4 10@1 75, 81 at $5 05@5 95, 41 at $6@6 95, 52 at $7@7 95, 44 at $8@8 95, 16 at $9@9 95, and 4 at $10, $10 15, $11 25, and $13 85.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 33 hhds—2 at $4 25 and $4 75, 14 at $5@5 95, 4 at $6 10@6 95, 6 at $7 60 @7 95, 2 at $8 05@8 85, 3 at $10@10 85, and 1 at $11 55.

TIN PLATE.—Unchanged. We quote 1C, 10x14, $11 50; 1X, 10x14, $13 25; 1C, 14x20, leaded, $12 50; 1X, 14x20, $13 25; block tin, 35@38c ℔ lb; charcoal iron 6½c; boiler do 5½c; brazing copper 38@40c. Galvanized iron, all number from 26 up, $14@$16. Russian iron, from 26 up, $16@$20.

TALLOW.—We continue to quote city rendered at 8½@9c. Dealers are paying butchers for rough, 5c.

WHISKY.—Raw has declined, and closes at 20½c.

WOOL.—A good demand. We quote grease 18@20c, pulled 24@26c, and tub-washed 27@30c, according to quality.

FREIGHTS.—Continue very firm. We quote to New Orleans pound freights 50c for through and 60c for way per hundred, tobacco $7 ℔ hhd, pork per bbl $1 10 for through and $1 25 for way, whisky $1 25 for through and $1 50 for way, corn 30c per sack, and mules $8 per head. To Memphis pound freights 40c.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The only change worthy of note in the money market is a decline in Eastern exchange. The banks are checking at ¼ premium. New Orleans is nominal.

The banks and brokers continue to complain of dull times. They take all the good paper that is offering at former rates.

Since our last, the Bank of America at Clarksville has been compelled to suspend specie payments, but it is believed that its noteholders will sustain no loss. In uncurrent money the only change we notice is an improvement in the paper of the sound free banks of Tennessee, which is taken at the same rate as the notes of the old banks, ½ dis. Illinois money remains at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount. The brokers take Indiana and Ohio State bank paper from their customers at par, and charge outside parties ¼ discount; Indiana free banks range from ⅛ to ¾ discount. Missouri par.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday evening says:

The market is still slightly in favor of the lender, although with little pressure of acceptable securities. Many of the banks are endeavoring to reduce their loans, but some are so loaded with long paper that the process is a very slow one.

There is but little activity in foreign exchange. Bankers are looking for prime commercial bills for remittance, and well known signatures bring very nearly the same rates as the bills of leading drawers. The return of some protested commercial bills within the last few days was unexpected, but has not seemed to create much excitement.

The stock market opened with a little irregularity, but with more animation in some particulars.

We annex our usual comparative table of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week. As compared with the totals for the corresponding periods of the preceding two years, there is no important change. The total of goods thrown upon the market, which includes the entries for consumption and the withdrawals from bonded warehouse, is in excess of the total entered at the port, and the like has been the case every week (with only two exceptions) since January 1st. The stock of foreign dry goods in bonded warehouse must therefore be reduced to a low ebb by this time.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port......	$1,944,513	$2,084,438	$2,019,134
Thrown on market......	1,875,355	1,911,115	2,141,475
Since Jan. 1st.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port......	$73,938,551	$78,266,456	$43,763,083
Thrown on market......	73,376,293	75,506,973	50,864,198

The N. O. Picayune of last Thursday says of the money market:

The market has not shown any important change. The only activity perceptible was in cotton, the demand for which continues brisk. This, however, furnishes more exchange than is wanted at the declining rates.

Money matters remain without material change, but there are indications of more demand, in view of the near opening of the business season. Paper having four and five months to run can no longer be passed at the low rates current some weeks ago. Indeed there is not much doing under 8 per cent, which embraces early spring paper, and 9 for prime maturities a little later.

The exchange market is heavy, and the tendency to a further depression is still apparent. Of sterling there is comparatively little offering, and the rates for fair to prime bills are maintained at 108@108¾. We do not hear of any sales of bills of lading drafts. Francs have been sold again at 5f.25@5f.22½. Sixty day bills on New York rule from 1½@2 per cent discount. Sight, ⅜@¼ per cent. discount, but forced sales have been made below.

Shelby House Cattle Market—W. W. Summers.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.

The prices of cattle have ranged from $2 to $3 ℔ cwt. gross, with a good many in the pens.

Sheep have ranged from $1 25 to $2 ℔ head, and coming in rather freely.

The prices of hogs have ranged from $4 50 to $5 ℔ cwt. gross.

The receipts of stock for the week past were as follows—215 cattle, sheep 587, and 212 hogs.

Receipts:

CATTLE—B R Pool, Breckinridge, 54; W Coe, Jefferson, 2; J Lilley, 19; Vaught & Penderlan, 10; Wm Rodman, Washington, Ind, 22; J Rodman, 3; H Moore, city, 4; C Stivens, Bartholomew, Ind, 40; T Woods, Jefferson, 2; C Simms, Washington, 20; T Ewing, Marion, 33.

SHEEP—Wm H Brady, Spencer, 98; L Kuslar, Harrison Ind 156; J C Willutt, Meade, 56; T Welling, Nelson, 30; C Simms, Washington, 26; T Ryans, Jefferson, 14; J Stringer, city, 112; T Ewing, 97.

HOGS—J Shelton, Madison, 110; A Keets, Jackson, Ind, 47; J Melsky, 4; T Cash, Hardin, 143.

Bourbon House Cattle Market—H. F. Vissman.

The market is unchanged, and the stock of good cattle is limited, but with a fair supply of common. Choice and extra 3@3½c, fair to good 2¼@2¾, and common and rough 1¾@2c gross weight.

Hogs sell at 4½@4¾c for well-fatted, but common are dull at 3¾c gross weight.

Sheep are in fair demand at $1 25@2 50 ℔ head. Lambs $1 25@2 ℔ head, according to quality.

The receipts of stock for the week past were as follows—162 cattle, 140 sheep, and 71 hogs.

Receipts:

CATTLE—Oldham, G Anderson, 15; Shelby, W Smith, 15; W F Thompson, 9; Ballow & ..., 13; R W Allen, 15; Henry, J Merchant & Co, 6; Washington, Bruner & Co, R L Thompson, 25; Nelson, L Drago, 20; Jefferson, R Waters, 9; Marrigan, 3.

SHEEP—Oldham, Barrickman & ..., 35; Washington, Bruner & Co, 65; Jefferson, R Waters, 45.

HOGS—Oldham, Mitchell, 9; Nelson, R Constantine, 62.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13, P. M.

Cotton market is easier, but quotations unchanged—sales to-day of 3,000 bales. Flour is buoyant at $6 25. Yellow corn 80c. Provisions very dull. Whisky 25c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13, P. M.

Flour very dull—sales of 800 bbls in lots at $4 70@4 90 for choice and extra brands, closing nominal; receipts fair. Whisky steady—sales of 600 bbls at 20½c. Provisions dull with sales of 700 bbls mess pork at $16, 130 hhds bulk meat at 5¾@7¾c, including packages, and 100 hhds bacon at 6@ ... for shoulders and sides. Wheat is dull but not lower. Corn steady. Oats dull at 52c. Money market unchanged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, P. M.

Cotton market easier—sales of 2,300 bales; the steamer's news caused a slight decline. Flour heavy—sales of 13,000 bbls. Wheat has declined—sales of 15,000 bush at $1 20 for prime red and white, and $1 30@1 35 for common to fair. Corn—sales of 75,000 bush at 68@72c for mixed and ... for white. Whisky firm. Bacon quiet at 6¾@9¾c. Linseed oil quiet at 75c. Lard oil—sales of 4,000 gallons at 90@95c. Tallow is firm at 10½@10¾c. Sugar is dull at 7½@8½c for Muscovado.

Stocks lower at the second board—Illinois Central R. R. 75, Lacrosse and Milwaukee 2½, Michigan Southern 24½, New York Central 79½, Reading 49, Galena and Chicago 82½, Michigan Central 57½, Erie 18¼, Cleveland and Toledo 31½, Lacrosse land grants 24.

BALTIMORE, September 13, M.

Flour inactive at $5 50. Wheat dull and lower; sales of red at $1 25@1 30 and white at $1 29@1 37. Corn dull at 78c@80 for white and 90c@92 for yellow. Whisky—sales of Ohio at 26c@27. Provisions dull and heavy.

NEW YORK, September 13, M.

Flour heavy; 10,000 barrels sold at $4 50@$5 for State. Wheat quiet; 6,000 bushels sold; quotations are nominal at a decline of 1@2c. Corn heavy; 20,000 bushels sold; mixed 65@71c; prime yellow 94c. Mess pork heavy at $17 35@ $17 40; prime $15@$15 50.

Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island 71½; Illinois Central Bonds 90¾; Michigan Southern 24½; New York Central 79¾; Pennsylvania Coal Company 74¾; Reading 49¾; Missouri 6's 84¾; Galena and Chicago 82; Michigan Central 58; Erie 18¾; Cleveland and Toledo 34¾; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 91; Lacrosse Land Grants 24¾; Tennessee 6's 90¼.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, P. M.

Cotton—sales to-day of 2,000 bales at stiffer prices but the quotations are unchanged. Flour advanced 25c, superfine at $5 25. Exchange on London 109, and on New York at sight ½ discount.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9, P. M.

Cotton—sales to-day of 3,500 bales at stiffer prices but quotations; there are more buyers than sellers. Sugar is steady at 8¼c. Corn quiet at 75c. Coffee is firm at an advance of ⅛c, with sales at 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10, P. M.

Cotton advanced ⅛c, with sales to-day of 1,000 bales at 12@12½c for Orleans middling, sales of the week of 9,750 bales, receipts last week 14,500 bales against 3,350 last year, stock at this port 41,000 bales against 11,100 bales last year. Flour quiet at $6 for superfine. White corn 85c and yellow 80c. Coffee firm—sales of the week 6,000 bags, stock at this port 30,500 bags against 120,000 bags last year. Exchange on London 108¾.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 8.

Beef Cattle—The market for Western beeves was lively at 8@8½c ℔ net, and but few left on sale. Texas cattle to-day met a fair demand at $16@$32 ℔ head, according to quality.

Hogs—We quote at 8c ℔ lb net.

Sheep—The last sale was at $4 25 ℔ head.

Milch Cows—Good supply at $30@65 ℔ head.

Veal Cattle—We quote at $6@10 ℔ head.

The following from the New York Shipping List shows the export of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1, 1857, to September 1, 1858:

	Flour, bbls.	Meal, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1857-58	1,300,086	807	6,666,629	8,372,444
1856-57	863,179	698	7,567,461	4,798,134

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
1857-58	303,100	2,875,653	343,300	216,182
1856-57	483,100	2,875,663	548,500	216,282

The New York Times of Friday says:

We have a quiet and rather dull money market. Stock brokers are having money left with them, returnable on demand, at 3½@4 ℔ cent. The employment of capital in this way, owing to the tameness of the stock exchange, is even less than it was earlier in the season, since the amount of dividend stocks and bonds held among the brokers is being gradually decreased by outside purchasers. In short mercantile bills there is a fair business done through bank, at rates ranging from 4 to 5 ℔ cent, for first-class names, and 5 to 7 ℔ cent. on fair signatures. The discount brokers quote long date prime bills at 5½@7 ℔ cent.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 1.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality	$8 00@8 25
Ordinary	7 50@4 7 75
Common	6 75@ 7 25
Inferior	6 00@ 6 50

COWS AND CALVES.

First quality	$40 00@60 00
Ordinary	37 00@45 00
Common	28 00@35 00
Inferior	20 00@25 00

VEAL CALVES.

Extra quality, ℔ lb	5½@ 6
Ordinary	5 @ 5½
Common	4 @ 4½
Inferior	3 @ 3½

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Prime quality, ℔ head	4 50@ 4 75
Ordinary	4 00@ 4 25
Common	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior	2 50@ 2 75

SWINE.

Best corn-fed	4½@ 5
Ordinary	4 @ 4½
Common	4
Inferior	4

The average quality of the offerings on sale to-day was very mean, the larger portion of the receipts having been inferior, and the number of prime very small. The market was of course very dull, and prices declined about ¼c on the average, though the few prime cattle brought nearly as high prices as they did last week. Last week the best quality sold at about 8¾c and some few brought that today; but by far the greater portion, even of the very best, brought only about 8c ℔ lb. The market was more inactive than we have seen it yet, and butchers are slow about coming forward, even at the extreme low prevailing prices. The inactivity was mutual at all the yards, and prices vary but little. At Bergen Hill on Monday, about 500 head sold, but at low prices.

Cows and calves are rather dull, and sell at the above quotations.

Veals are only moderately active, with sales chiefly at low prices—the best bring only 6c.

Sheep and lambs are still very plenty, and are very cheap; quite a number have been sent back to Albany, during the past week, the market here being over-stocked; the sales have been at $2@$4 75.

Swine are plenty and rather dull, with sales at the above quotations.

The total receipts of stock at all the yards for the week were as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine
Total	4011	84	564	12949	...
Last week	4863	267	487	14923	4841

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 8.

The demand for hogs has been fair, and the market rules steady at $3 75@4 50 for fat and $3 50@$3 75 for stock. The demand for the latter kind continues active, chiefly from Kentucky.

Beef cattle remain without change. The demand is moderate, but hardly equal to the supply.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills will find in the use of Hoofland's German Bitters an Elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

Ask for *Hoofland's German Bitters*, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia. They are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America at 75 cents per bottle.

SUTCLIFF & HUGHES,
Agents, Wholesale and Retail,
sep7 d12&w2 Louisville, Ky.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaine*. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsful, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. See advertisement.

ALL THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ANY Chronic disease considered Incurable, will receive a LETTER giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. Foote, the celebrated Chronic Physician and author of "Medical Common Sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Physicians' Testimony

THAT HUGHES' TONIC will cure Chills and Fever. Its peculiar adaptation in the treatment in delicate females and children and its virtue in restoring constitutions impaired by frequent attacks of ague and other malarious diseases has caused a number of physicians to prescribe and use it in their practice. Read the following from two of our Kentucky physicians:

LOCKPORT, KY., November 29, 1855.

Messrs. Sutcliffe & Hughes:

SIR—Your note of inquiry reached me a few days since. In reply, I state that your preparation of Tonic has proved itself worthy of patronage, fully equal to its reputation. Numbers around me much prefer its use to other Tonics, both on account of its taste and of its efficacy. Please send me its recipe. Yours truly,
E. T. LONG, M. D.

Dr. W. W. Johnston requests me to say that he heartily corroborates the above.

Prepared by Sutcliffe and Hughes, Louisville, Ky., and for sale by all druggists and country merchants.
aug3 deod&w3m

Grand Fair

AT THE

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF LOUISVILLE will give their Second Grand Annual Fair at their Temple, commencing on the

Twenty-seventh day of September.

The proceeds of the Fair are to be applied to the promotion of various charitable enterprises in which the Fraternity is engaged. The public is respectfully invited to attend and its patronage earnestly solicited.

The highest market price will be paid for fine fruit during the continuance of the Fair by the Committee at the Hall.

Contributions of articles suitable for sale or exhibition will be thankfully received. sep13 d&wtf

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

WE are now offering to the public a fine assortment of Carriages, such as Coaches, Bretts, Rockaways, side-seat, top, and open Buggies, &c., at prices corresponding with the times. BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER,
Ferguson's new building, Main st., opposite Galt House.
apr1 dtmw&weowtm

SILVER SPOONS—Our assortment of Silver Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons and Forks, which is now very large and complete, is warranted of the best silver and workmanship, and is offered at the lowest prices. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
sep11 d&wb 463 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS—A fine assortment of Gold Studs and Vest and Sleeve Buttons on hand and for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT,
sep11 d&wb 463 Main st.

100 LBS PRICE'S GLYCERINE on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

100 BBLS TURPENTINE daily expected to arrive and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

50 BBLS VENETIAN RED, Hoyle & Robinson's, on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

500 GALLONS OLIVE OIL in quarter pipes on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

2,500 LBS CAMPHOR (refined) on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

2,000 LBS BORAX (refined) on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

3,000 LBS FLOUR SULPHUR on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

5,000 LBS CALABRIA LICORICE on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

LINSEED OIL—30 bbls for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

WHITING—100 bbls for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

LEMON SIRUP—200 dozen Lemon Sirup for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

BLACKING—100 gross Mason's large and small Blacking for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

LAMP-WICKS—200 gross Solar Lamp Wicks for sale by
s13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

SODA ASH—30 casks Soda Ash for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

EPSOM SALTS—25 bbls for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

SALTPETRE—5,000 lbs Refined Saltpetre for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

MUSTARD—300 dozen Mustard in cans for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT Public Sale.

I WILL, ON FRIDAY, September 24th, 1858, at 2½ o'clock P. M., offer for sale on the premises at public auction, for one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest payable annually, and lien retained, 57 acres of land adjoining the Oakland Race Course. This land will be divided in small lots to suit purchasers; is rich and suitable for handsome country seats and gardening purposes. There are two entrances to the land, one from the seventh street plank road, the other from Fifteenth street.

And on Monday, the 4th of October, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, the handsome country seat recently built and occupied by A. ... Smith, having 23 ... acres, situated on the Shelbyville branch turnpike road, 2½ miles from the court-house. This is one of the handsomest and best improved places in Jefferson county. The house is a large double brick, having all the modern improvements, water, &c., for comfort and convenience. The grounds are handsomely laid out with gravel walks, and contain an abundance of shrubbery and fruit.

Terms—One, two, three and four years, with interest payable annually, and good personal security on the two first notes, and lien retained on the property to secure the whole purchase money.

Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, ... acres of land adjoining the above, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, on Wednesday, October 6th, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on a credit of one, two, three, and four equal annual payments, with interest payable annually and good personal security for the first payment, and a lien retained to secure the whole purchase money, a lot of ground known as Rowland Wharf, having a front of 407 5-12 feet on Fulton street, running back 150 feet to the river, and fronting 407 5-12 feet on the river.

Also, at the same time, on the premises, on the following terms: One-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and lien retained as above, 25 feet of Ground on the south side of Fulton street, between Jackson and Hancock, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Also, at the same time, and on the same terms as above, on the premises, 50 by 165 feet of Ground on the west side of Hancock street, with two Frame Dwellings thereon.

A complete plat of the above property can be seen at my office, and the property shown to any one desiring to examine it before the day of sale.

A. H. BRANNIN, Assignee,
s18 dtd*&m&w6 Jefferson st., opposite Court House.

TROTTING RING.

IN ADDITION to the liberal premiums offered by the Salvisa Association in the published list, a TROTTING RING, free for horse, mare, or gelding, will come off on the second day of the Fair. Distance, one mile—a sweepstake for two premiums, the fastest horse to receive a silver pitcher worth $150, and second best a silver pitcher worth $50.

The ring will be governed by the rules of the Louisville Association. Entrance, $10.

The fair will be held in the vicinity of Salvisa, Mercer county, Ky., commencing Wednesday, Sept. 22d, and continue three days. sep1 13d&w1

Louisville Journal copy in Daily and Weekly and send bill to A. S. Gray, Secretary S. F. at Salvisa, Ky.—*Harrodsburg Transcript.*

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society,

LOUISVILLE, September 13, 1858.

THE third annual Fair of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will commence at the grounds of the South-Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, near this city, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and continue five days.

The exhibition will be made in the following order, viz: 1st day, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; 2d day, Blooded Horses and Mules; 3d day, Harness Horses and Poultry; 4th day, Saddle Horses; 5th day, Draft Horses, Sweepstakes, and Arena.

The books of entry are now open, and the Secretary may be found at his office (over Blanchard's clothing store, diagonally opposite the Galt House), on Mondays and Saturdays, from 11 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, till the commencement of the Fair. Applications can be made by letter or otherwise. Premium lists can still be obtained by addressing the Secretary, or at any of the Agricultural Warehouses, Seed Stores, or Livery Stables in Louisville.

All live stock must be entered at the latest by half-past eight o'clock of the day upon which it is to be shown. Agricultural machinery, and other articles intended for exhibition, must be entered before the commencement of the Fair, and, if sent from abroad, should be consigned to W. M. E. MILTON, Commission Merchant, Main street, Louisville. W. D. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

The trial of Trotting Stock provided for by the Directory of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association will take place on Monday, 27th September—the day before the commencement of the State Fair. Entries are now in order, and can be made at the office and hours named in the preceding advertisement.
s11 dt&w1

MAMMOTH CLOTHING DEPOT

Northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.

We would respectfully invite attention to our large and elegant stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING prepared and manufactured with due regard to the wants and tastes of our numerous patrons and the public generally. Also our

MERCHANT TAILORING ROOMS

may constantly be found a large and handsome supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings in great variety. Orders for full suits completed within twenty-four hours if desired.

Having endeavored to establish a business, the small profits of which being increased by a larger amount of sales, we shall continue to sell at low and uniform prices.
sep4 d&w&tm J. L. DEPPEN & CO.

POTATO DIGGERS.

WE are manufacturing a large number of Potato Diggers, and are now prepared to fill all orders for them immediately. Price $10. A liberal discount to dealers.
s4 d1-&w1m PITKIN BROTHERS.

A. M. HANCOCK.....CHAS. L. EASUM.....JAMES L. SPALDING.

HANCOCK & EASUM, GENERAL COLLECTING AGENCY.

Past due collections made through prompt and reliable Attorneys in any part of the United States.

The best references given upon application.
aug24 dis3m&w1s3m

DR. GRAVES' FAMILY MEDICINES,

EMBRACING his celebrated Ague Pills, for the cure of Ague Chills and Intermittent and Bilious Fever, in which cases they never fail.

Also

GRAVES'S ANTI-BILIOUS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, PURIFYING, AND CATHARTIC PILLS that have become popular for the cure of Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from a torpid liver and in all cases where a mild cathartic or purgative medicine is required. No mercury in them.

Also

GRAVES'S AMERICAN LINIMENT for the sudden and effectual cure of Cramp Colic and Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Headache, Toothache, and in fact all pains of every kind; also Cholic and Bots in horses are suddenly relieved with this Liniment, and good for all Sprains, Cuts, and Bruises.

Also

GRAVES'S GOLDEN VERMIFUGE for worms, equal to the best, being a sure expeller of worms from the human system.

Also

GRAVES'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will give immediate relief from pain in cases of Burns or Scalds and good for Tetter. It is a sure cure for Scald-head and old sores.

Also

GRAVES'S CHOLERA INFANTUM AND BOWEL COMPLAINT PILLS.

The above Medicines have been extensively made use of throughout the North and Southwest, and are now in the hands of twenty-five hundred stationed agents, and can be found wholesale and retail at Wilson & Starbird's, J. B. Wilder's, R. A. Robinson's, and all the principal Druggists of this city, at Delemate's, Portland, and all the principal Druggists in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana, and throughout the Western States. Only try them to become convinced that they will perform as recommended.
aug 2 d3m&weow4

A Substitute for Potash, CONCENTRATED LYE.

FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, AND AT A very trifling cost of money, time, or trouble. Every family can make all the soap they use from their ordinary kitchen grease and the Concentrated Lye. Nothing else is required. Give it a trial. One pound box will make nine pounds of excellent pure hard soap and several gallons of soft soap or one barrel of the latter.

Printers and all who require a strong Lye will find the Concentrated Lye by far the cheapest and most effective article they can use. Try it.

Manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., who also manufacture and offer to the trade the following articles guaranteed of the very finest quality.

CAUSTIC SODA, for soap-makers;	BLEACHING POWDER;
SODA ASH;	BLEACHING LIQUOR;
REFINED SODA-ASH;	MANGANESE,
SAL SODA;	SODA SALERATUS,
AQUAFORTIS;	MURIATIC ACID;
CHLOROFORM;	NITRIC ACID;

Warranted pure refined snow-white TABLE, DAIRY, and PORK-PACKERS' SALT, the only perfectly pure salt made in the United States.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the country.
aug13 deod3m&w3m

REV. GEO. BECKETT'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

Rev. GEO. BECKETT........Principal.
LEWIS HAST..............Professor of Music.
..........................Professor of Languages.

OUR plan is that of a select High School, consisting of a number sufficiently limited to secure those domestic comforts and privileges which must necessarily be excluded from large schools. The internal regulations are maintained on the principle of delegated parental authority, and our long experience assures us that this principle, clearly understood and faithfully applied, secures all the ends of good order and cheerful acquiescence in all school duties.

The next session will be commenced on the 6th day of September. For further particulars, address
REV. G. BECKETT,
july22 d&w1s3m St. Matthews, Jefferson co., Ky.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Colonel E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also, in English Literature, Historical Reading, Bookkeeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-third semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September (13th). Charges $102 per half-year; ly session, payable in advance.

Address the superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.
P. DUDLEY,
july 9 dis&w3m President of the Board.

Kentucky School of Medicine,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue four months. During October preliminary lectures will be delivered at the Hospital and College.

FACULTY.

Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
John Hardin, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine.
C. W. Wright, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry.
N. B. Marshall, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Middleton Goldsmith, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
G. W. Sturman, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
G. W. ...ylen, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
David Cummins, M. D., Demonstrator.
For information address N. B. MARSHALL, M. D.,
june9 d&wtim Dean of the Faculty.

Cancers Cured.

DR. R. W. JANUARY tenders his services for the treatment of Cancerous Diseases, whether located in the uterus, scrofula, and Chronic Diseases. His treatment is very mild and perfectly safe, whether taken internally or locally applied. The remedies are vegetable. As regards his unparalleled success in the treatment of Cancerous diseases he would refer to the following gentlemen:

L... ...d, M. D., McLemoresville, Tenn.; Dr. J. M. Fort, M. D., ...sburg, Ky.; Dr. Dillard, D. D., Lexington, Ky.; ... Fredericksburg, Va.; Elder W. C. Warner ... Hon. Joel Berry, Mississippi; Dr. Buck, Columbus, Miss.; ... W. Doaell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M. D., Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Dr. Nerdect, M. R., Port Royal, Ky.; Dr. ... Ripley, M. D.; ... Chicago, Ill.; Peterson Tucker, Athens, Ala.; J. H. Eaton, L. L. D., Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Rev. J. B. Graves, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John Meriwea, Dalton, Ga.; M. L. Berry, ... Murphy, N. C.; Dr. Maxey, M. D., Tompkinsville, Ky.
Murfreesboro may20 dis6m&w

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. GATES has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has taken the office formerly occupied by Dr. Kinn and permanently located in Louisville, Ky., where he would call the attention of those afflicted with diseases of a private or confidential nature to the new method of treatment as practised in the English and French Hospitals. ...

YOUNG MEN.—Who by indulging in solitary habits, have contracted that mind-harrowing and body-destroying disease, seminal weakness, which leads to the most alarming and fatal consequences, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have effectual remedies ... and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

TO THE LADIES.—Dr. G. is agent for M. LaCroix' French Preventive Powders, by which those who, from any cause, deem it necessary to avoid conception, can do so without incurring danger to health or constitution. Price ... Also agent for Madame Cabeaux's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for irregularities, obstructions, &c. Price $... CAUTION.—Ladies in a certain situation should not use these. For particulars, see directions accompanying each box. The Pills and Powders sent by mail to any part of the country.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines forwarded free from damage or curiosity to any part of the country with full and plain directions for use.

Letters asking advice, also orders for pills or powders must contain a postage stamp.

Consultations may be held from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. at his office, northeast corner of Third and Market streets. Private entrance on Third street.

Secrecy inviolable. Don't forget the name and number. All letters should be addressed
H. GATES, M. D.,
a19 dis&weow Louisville, Ky.

MATCHES—15 cases Partridge's wood box Matches; ... gross split Matches; for sale by
sep13 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

$30 Reward—Horse Stolen.

I WILL pay the above reward for the recovery of a horse stolen from ... on the 2d of ... , near ... , Ky., and for the arrest of the thief; or $15 for the recovery of the horse ... The horse is a light bay, 8 years old ... about 15 hands high, has no particular mark except a few white hairs on the ... and is of Canadian breed. He was shod with ... The top ... of the mane was very much rubbed off and is ... growing again.
THOMAS GOODALL.
s8 d&w1

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The only Eclectic Medical College in Ohio which has a special charter from the State.

Chartered in 1845. Whole Number of Matriculants, ...; Graduates, ...; Matriculants of Session of 1857-8, ...; Graduates, ...

Winter Session of 1858-9.

FACULTY.—H. D. Garrison, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; L. E. Jones, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; W. Byrd Powell, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Cerebral Physiology; W. F. ... , M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Practice; J. G. Henry Massie, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Pathology; Z. Freeman, M. D., Professor of General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy; J. M. ... , M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; J. ... Baldridge, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; ... Freeman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

CLINIC LECTURERS.—J. Geo. Massie, M. D., R. S. Newton, M. D., Z. Freeman, M. D.

The fourteenth Winter Session will commence on the 1st of November, 1858, and continue sixteen weeks in the college edifice, corner of Court and Plum streets, Cincinnati. Gratuitous preliminary lectures will be commenced on the first of October, and the dissecting rooms will be open at that time.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence immediately after the close of the winter session.

FEES.—The college fees are as follows: Matriculation, $5; Tuition, $20; Clinic fee, $5; Graduation, $25; Demonstrator's ticket, $5.

Students visiting the city will call at the office of ... G. Hemhall, Secretary, No. ... sixth street, ... who will assist in getting them board, and furnish all other necessary information. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Treasurer, R. S. Newton, M. D., No. ... street.
September 1, 1858.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL,

CONDUCTED BY

R. S. NEWTON, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery and Surgical Practice in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.

This Medical Journal is published monthly in Cincinnati, Ohio, at $2 per annum. Each number contains ... large double-column pages.

Atlantic Cable Pieces,

SENT BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, 4 INCH LONG, ... cents; 2 inches, ... cents; 4 inches ..., furnished with Cyrus W. Field's certificate of its genuineness. One of each piece sent to any College, Academy, or Sabbath School, for 50 cents. Send bill or postage stamps. Give your post-office, county, and state.
CHARLES MERRILL & SON,
s13 w1 Hardware Dealers, 3d Grand st., New York

$200 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky., on the ... of ..., a negro man known as SAM TODD, he is about 40 years of age, but would pass for about five feet two inches high; very black, stout made; ... considerably, and is a fiddler. Had on when he left a light mixed coat, gray cassimere pants, black vest, and rough boots. He may have a copy of a decree of ... Circuit Court, giving him his freedom, which ... was reversed by the Court of Appeals.

I will give $200 for the recovery of said negro ... this county; $100 if caught in any other county in Kentucky; $200 if caught out of Kentucky and ... me or confined so that I get him. W. M. R. MILLER.
LANCASTER, Sept. 11—s18 w3

[Louisville Journal copy three times in weekly paper and charge this office.]—*Lex. Observer.*

COAL BANKS FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the one-half of the famous RADDIX CANNEL COAL BANKS, in Breathitt county, on the north fork of the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Frozen creek. This is the best Coal Bank in Kentucky, and to those who desire to engage in the coal business, no point could be selected that would prove more remunerative.

I have also another COAL BANK on Troublesome creek, a high ... to dispose of. This also is a good bank. Also, the one-half of a first-rate SALT WELL, in the vicinity of the above Coal Banks.

From the 20th of this month I shall be, for a few days, at Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt, where I can be seen with reference to terms, &c. After that time my address will be Richmond, Ray county, Missouri.
s18 w3 L. C. BOHANNON.

[Louisville Journal copy to weekly paper to amount of $5 and charge this office.]—*Lex. Obs. and Rep.*

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington, Sept. 8, 1858.

A MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in this city on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17th, to take into consideration the act of the last Legislature of Kentucky, approved 12th February, 1858, entitled "An act to extend the charters of the Bank of Louisville, Bank of Kentucky, and Northern Bank." A punctual attendance of the stockholders, in person or by proxy, is urgently and respectfully requested.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. F. HAWKINS, Cashier.
s15 wtiNov

[Louisville Journal insert weekly until 17th Nov next and forward account.]—*Lex. Obs. and Rep.*

$200 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Taylorsville, Spencer county, Ky., on Saturday night, September 11th, a likely negro man named WILLIAM, usually called BUCK, about 24 years of age; height about 5 feet 8 inches; black complexion; has some white teeth; carries himself in ... ; weighs about 175 or 180 pounds; speaks pleasantly, and has a smiling countenance.

I will give $200 if taken out of the State, or $50 if taken in the State, or $25 if taken in Spencer county and secured in the Louisville jail so that I can get him. ELIAS COOPER.
September 13th, 1858.—s15 w3*

2,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

In Ballard County, Kentucky.

THE subscriber offers for sale 2,000 acres of Land, lying in Ballard county, in the State of Kentucky. This land consists of two tracts of 1,000 acres each. One lying adjoining the town of Columbus, and within two miles of the Mississippi river; the other tract is about ten miles distant from the former.

The above lands are heavily timbered with all the growth of that region of the State, and are equal in fertility to any lands in that part of Kentucky.

The above lands are open for private sale until the 15th day of September next. If not sold privately before that day, they will be offered for sale on the 1st day of September next, in the town of Columbus.

They will be shown to any person wishing to view them, by Col. Francis T. ..., of Columbus, who will also give any information in regard to them that may be desired. Offers for the purchase of them may be directed to the subscriber, at Halifax Court House, Virginia, until the 15th day of September.

The land will be divided into tracts of 200 acres, if desired. [s15 w2] JOHN B. CARRINGTON.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at his residence, in Franklin county, ... the road leading from Frankfort via ... to ..., from Bagdad Depot, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, on the 20th day of September, ... a farm containing 430 acres ... Also, all of his stock of Horses, Cattle, ... &c. The farm has an abundance of water, and ... healthy neighborhood, and ... has ... houses, &c., are convenient.

Any person wishing to see the Farm is respectfully invited to come and examine it. FRANCIS BARBEE.
September 4th, 1858.—s15 w3*

Rich Diggings—Golden Fields.

The "Millville Farms" for sale, ... copied as one farm, but has natural divisions for three farms. If not sold before Wednesday, the 1st day of December next, it will on that day be offered to the highest bidder, for cash, at the ... The price is put so low, and terms so easy, as to insure a sale to any one who wants a good farm. It is very rare indeed that property combining so many advantages of convenience to market, health, comfort, and all the elements of profit is put upon the market. All persons wishing further information will address the subscriber at Princeton, Ky.

This valuable property is situated on Eddy Creek, 14 miles well county, Ky., 2½ miles from Princeton, 1½ from Eddyville, the shipping point, and 25 miles ... the ... a ... now in a ... cultivation ... , dry bottom, equal to any land in Kentucky; the ... arable upland, producing corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. ... also abounds with fine timber and ... pure water, and is famed for good health. ... a commodious Frame ... a store house and ... necessary out houses, a good brick ... ft feet; also a good water power mill with two run of burrs, grinding all the season ...

I will also sell to the highest bidder on Wednesday the first day of December next, as above, on the premises, at Millville, on long credit, all the stock, farming ... and household and kitchen furniture on the place, to wit, as follows: 240 pork hogs, 300 sheep, and ... Poland ... 10 mules, ... cattle, ... sheep, ... chairs, tables, clocks, &c., also, ... , wagons, carts, ... good order, thresher and reapers, ... all in good order, warranted to ... and clean ... a day. What a chance this for any one who wishes to commence business in buying out Sale positive. This is land guaranteed.
sep15 weow4 A. HARPENDING.

THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best in the market. No well regulated family can afford to do without a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, made expressly for FAMILY SEWING.

They make a new and superior stitch, in which the threads are so fastened as to render it impossible to rip, even if every third stitch be cut. It makes a more beautiful and durable seam than can be done by hand, while it is ... from cotton from ordinary spools ...

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, New York; 87 Fourth street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; Maysville, Paris, Hopkinsville, and Danville. july7 wtf

SUGAR CANE MILLS ON THE MOST APPROVED PATTERN,

[THREE IRON ROLLERS IN IRON FRAMES.]

Warranted as Follows:

ONE Horse Vertical Mill presses 40 to 50 gallons juice per hour.......Price $60

Two horse Vertical Mill presses (double geared) 60 to 80 gals juice per hour.......75

Two horse Horizontal Mill, with vertical shafts to apply lever to, and is worked by horses traveling around it, in the same manner as Vertical Mills, yields 45 to 60 gallons per hour.......90

Two horse Vertical Mill (single geared) yields 60 to 75 gals. per hour.......100

Four horse Vertical Mill (single geared) yields 60 to 75 gals. per hour.......125

Four horse Horizontal Mill (back gear) suitable to attach to threshing or other machine power.......125

SUGAR BOILERS

100 Gallon	$16
150 ...	20
200 ...	30

s4 deod3w&w3 PETERS & BUCHANAN, 461 Main st.

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!

FALL TRADE

I. F. STONE,

No. 609 Main st., one square above the Galt House,

WOULD respectfully invite attention to his large and superb stock of CARRIAGES, built and ... expressly for this market, under our own personal supervision, comprising as follows:

... Coaches, latest style, intended for private use.
Light 4-seat Rockaways, with division fronts.
Light 4-seat Rockaways, a plain neat article.
Shifting-top Buggies, from the best makers.
Light no-top Trotting Wagons.
Plain top Buggies for ...
Plain no-top Buggies for ...
... &c. ...

IMPLEMENTS.

SUGAR Cane Mills and ...
Hickok's "Keystone" Cider ...
Wheat Drills;
Wheat Fans (variety of patterns);
Cincinnati "Rover" Plows;
Avery's Cast Plows;
Corn Shellers;
Cutting Boxes, &c., &c., for ...
s4 d&wim ...

LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Old Post-office Building, corner Third & Jefferson sts.

After Monday, ... the hours of tuition of this Institution will be ... o'clock, A. M., and ... P. M. The Twelfth Annual Night ... will be opened on Monday, the 4th day of October.
... J. ... , Principal.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—We have now on hand the largest and most ... stock of ... and Silver Lever Watches ... offered in this market, from the most ... London, ... and ... makers, ... and will be sold ... for cash, and ... to give a Watch at a very low price, and ... large stock to select from. Please call and examine them.
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
sep11 d&wb 463 Main st., ...

4,000 LBS ROLL BRIMSTONE on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.
sep10 d&w

4

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

A Cheap Clod Crusher.—Mr. D. McCullock of Arcola, Loudon co., Va., writing to the Country Gentleman, says:

I have often thought of writing to you respecting an implement called a clod crusher. I find it a very excellent tool for using up the lumps and putting land in order for corn, carrots, turnips, or other small seeds; for the advantageous use of seed planters, and for levelling a piece of land for meadow, it has no equal. I will give you a description of one:

Materials—One scantling 3 by 4, and 12 feet long, to be sawed into three pieces—7 planks 5 feet long and 7 inches wide, 2 inches thick on one edge, and the other edge half an inch thick; (sawyers can saw them by raising one edge of the log), and one plank 1½ inches thick and 12 inches wide.

How to Make It—Lay down the pieces of scantling 2½ feet apart, lay on one plank, thick edge to the end; take an inch augur and bore through the plank and scantling; countersink the holes through the plank with a chisel, so that the pins will not draw through; then take the next plank and lap it one inch over the thin edge of the other, and put the pins through so that they will catch both planks; when the last plank is on, slope off the scantling like a sledge runner; then put on the wide plank, turn over, wedge pins, bore a slanting hole in each end piece about a foot from the front, to pull by. Put a chain of suitable length on the pins; hook your swingletrees to the middle; driver to stand on the hind end. If not heavy enough, put on stone. It does not answer well on stony land, because the stone don't break. If the land is wanted very fine and once over is not enough, harrow up the clods and go over again. Farmers living on clay loams will find this tool of great advantage. We use it after the harrow, and it saves one harrowing. It has several advantages over the roller—costs less, turns easier, pulverizes better, and levels.

Summer Gossip in the Fruit Garden—*Pruning the Grapes.*—Visitor—Good morning, brother gardener! Am surprised to see you so hard at work this sultry morning. I haven't used my hoe or pruning shears for several days past.

Amateur—Just about so with me. I find little poetry in gardening in dog-days, except perhaps for an hour before breakfast and another after sunset. And sometimes I get tired of it altogether and throw it aside for several days or a week in succession. Then, when I come back, some dewy morning, to my trees and plants, and see how faithfully they have kept on growing in my absence, a new love springs up in my bosom, and I go to work with fresh ardor. Hence my industry to day.

Visitor—Pruning grape vines, are you? Please, now, tell me your mode of summer trimming. Some of my neighbors cut and slash their vines, hacking off the canes here, and pulling off the leaves there, so (they say) to send the sap into the fruit, and to let in the sun upon the clusters to ripen them. What say you to that practice?

Amateur—Rather too heroic for me. In the first place I give my vines a thorough pruning in the fall, and then they need but little in the summer. I cut back the canes in the autumn, so that they shall stand eighteen inches or two feet apart on the trellis. Then, in the spring, I pull off any suckers which may start from the stump near the ground. And after the buds have well pushed all along the canes, I rub off with thumb and finger all but one of the shoots starting from a single joint, leaving the strongest to grow and bear fruit. Then, after a few weeks, when these fruit-bearing shoots begin to throw out laterals from their several joints, I pinch them off, leaving only one leaf on each lateral.

Visitor—But why not pull off the lateral entirely?

Amateur—Because it would check the fruit-bearing branch too severely, and would weaken the forming buds at its base, on which I am depending for next year's fruit. By leaving one leaf on the lateral, it is slightly checked, but pushes again after a few weeks. After it has formed a few leaves, I pinch again, allowing it to gain one additional leaf at each pinching. This keeps the laterals within small compass. After the fruit bearing branch has grown several fruit, I tie it up to the trellis.

Visitor—Then, you don't cut it off, as soon as the fruit has set? Some gardeners break it off at the first joint beyond the clusters, just as soon as they are fairly out of blossom.

Amateur—A most mistaken practice, don't you think? If the fruit needed no more leaves for its proper development, would not Nature have terminated the branch at a joint beyond the cluster?

Visitor—Probably. But then, if Nature knows best how to grow grape-vines, why don't you let her do it for you? Why do you prune at all? Why trim in the autumn, pull off suckers and break off surplus buds in the spring, and stop laterals in the summer? There's a poser for you, this warm morning!

Amateur—Yes, indeed; but let us go and sit down in this arbor, near by, and look at it coolly. On the arbor around us and overhead the grapevines are suffered to grow at random; they make a dense shade, but bear only a little fruit, and that is inferior, as you see. Were these vines suffered to spread themselves over some tree-top, they would succeed better than they do here because the branches would not crowd each other; they would have a greater number of clusters, yet the fruit would be smaller than if grown in rich garden soil and on a well-managed trellis. If we attempt to cultivate the vine in our gardens, we must keep it within bounds; and, to do this, we must prune it in fall and summer, otherwise it will become a mass of branches, dead and living, and almost unproductive, like those on this ornamental arbor. All the pruning I insist upon, is just enough to keep the vine within control and to prevent its branches from becoming a tangled swamp. But, to come back from this digression—we were talking about the proper mode of trimming the fruit branches. Experience shows that the best mode is to let them grow until the berries upon them are as large as common peas, and then to pinch them off at four or five leaves from the clusters. This prevents the branches from becoming crowded, yet allows leaves enough remaining to shield the clusters from the hot sun, and to elaborate the juices of the vine for the growth and maturity of the berries.

Visitor—What do you do with the leading canes, when they overtop your trellis several feet?

Amateur—I don't cut them off, at once. Because this would weaken the whole vine, and would cause the dormant buds to push out prematurely all along these canes. Why not let the top shoots ramble at will, for most of the season, at least. We may rest assured that every indulgence granted to them promotes a corresponding healthy expansion of the roots. If, at length, they become troublesome, they may be bent over the back side of the trellis, and tied to stakes. This binding of the shoots will slightly check their growth. In the fall, they should be cut back to the top of the trellis.

This, sir, is the whole of my doctrine on summer-pruning. Some gardeners trim much closer than this; and their vines look more primly dressed throughout the summer, and their clusters are more open to the observation of visitors; but I am thoroughly persuaded that they thereby impair the health of their vines and diminish the sweetness of their clusters.

But enough of this. You have kept me in the teacher's chair too long; please change places with me and tell me more about your new method of fall pruning.

Visitor.—My method is not altogether new, but it is very simple. Perfectly hardy grapes, such as the Clinton, Concord, and Delaware, may be trimmed in the "renewal" method, and kept tied up to the trellis throughout the winter. But the tenderer sorts, such as the Isabella, Diana, and perhaps the Rebecca, had better be trained fan-shape, i. e., with the canes extending from the stump near the ground, at all angles, like the bars of a lady's fan. They can, then, be very easily loosened from the trellis in the fall, and laid flat on the ground without breaking, and slightly covered during winter. And if, perchance, any of the canes get injured, they can easily be replaced by the new ones which annually push out from the stump. Tender grapevines trained on the renewal method, from a permanent horizontal branch tied to the lower bar of the trellis, are difficult to get down upon the ground for winter protection; and if they are not so protected, success in their culture can hardly be expected.

Country Gentleman.

Sheep and Cows Together—*Changing Pastures, &c.*—It has been said that "no grazing farm should be without at least a small flock of sheep—for it has been found that as large a number of cattle and horses can be kept with as without them, and without any injury to the farm for other purposes." Under a proper system of management this may be true, but it will not hold good if sheep and cows are allowed the range of the whole pasturage at the same time during the summer. Although there may be abundant forage for their supply through the season, it will be found that certain portions will be closely grazed, while other spots will remain untouched until too ripe or rank for use.

Upon this point a variety of opinions have been entertained, but practical men join in the views above expressed—that sheep and cows should not be pastured together. Sheep have as great a relish for the best pasturage as any other animal kept by the farmer, and perhaps a greater dislike to coarse, rank grass than cows, and consequently they run over that which might otherwise be eaten by neat stock, and on which they would thrive freely. It is true that they consume some plants refused by cattle and horses, but this advantage is of little comparative importance under the system of pasturage which we would commend to the reader.

Cattle and horses, if allowed a large range of pasture, show the same preference for certain portions of the same, and the fields so treated have a spotted, unhandsome appearance at midsummer.

By *changing pastures* frequently, so as to keep animals enough in each at the time to consume the grass in its fresh state, a considerable advantage in amount is obtained, and the force of the objections to sheep obviated. Sheep might follow horses or cows for a week or two, and by a sufficient division of fields, certain lots remain unoccupied, so that a fresh, fair bite should always be afforded. The present year we shall obtain a larger amount and much better quality of clover pasture for our calves, from having fed it closely with sheep just before beginning to blossom the first time, than we should, had we allowed it to remain untouched, or had it been mowed when fit for hay a few weeks later. Had our horse pasture been treated in the same way, it would not now have been covered in spots with dry clover stalks, while other parts were closely eaten, and the whole amount of pasturage it affords lessened and deteriorated in value.

Pastures, properly treated, are improved by keeping sheep upon them a portion of the time—especially those of a wild and bushy character. They supply considerable quantities of manure, they keep down many wild plants, and bring in grass and white clover in their place. And we join in the views first above quoted, that no grazing farm should be without a proper proportion of these animals.

We have recently seen sheep employed for the novel purpose of weeding beans, and they did the work in a very satisfactory manner. Turn in a good flock into the bean field for two weeks before they begin to blossom, and the weeds and grass will be eaten down so closely that they will be of little injury to the crop. Especially will this be the case, if, as in the instance noted, the beans are planted in hills 16 to 20 inches apart, as they will soon cover the whole surface. As the beans begin to blossom, the sheep must be removed, or they will eat them and also the young bean pods, and it is well known that they are very fond of dried beans and bean straw.—*Country Gentleman.*

Falling Fruits.—Already the apples, pears, and plums are beginning to drop abundantly from the trees. If you examine these, you will discover that not a single sound specimen is among them. They have fallen, not by the winds, but, quite likely, prematurely by disease. Cut them open, and you find either eggs or grubs already at work upon the structure of the fruit. Every one of these fruits is a pest-house, to be immediately destroyed. It is good work for the boys to pick them up and throw them into the pigstye, where they will be devoured or rot among the fermenting manures. We are persuaded that the destruction caused by the curculio and by the grubs that prey upon the apples and pears is caused mainly by the neglect of this simple precaution. The fallen fruit is suffered to lie upon the ground and mature its progeny of insects. The next year they swarm in increasing numbers and the farmer complains that there is something peculiar in his soil and climate; he cannot grow good fruit. The difficulty is in the man and not in his soil. Pick up the fallen fruit.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Sheep.—Characteristics of Breeds.

It was stated in a preceding number, that, notwithstanding the great diversity presented by the different races of sheep, they are, by the present scientific arrangement, included in one species—*Ovis aries*. Whatever objections may be brought against this, no better classification has yet been suggested. And in this connection it may be well to glance at an attempt which has been made to divide the domestic sheep into two species—"a *hairy* species and a *woolly* species." The inquiry naturally arises, What are the grounds for this novel division? It is well known that every individual sheep always produces both hair and wool. It is true that in some the former is confined to comparatively small portions of the body, as the face and legs, but the growth of hair and wool, more or less, on the skin of the same animal, is nevertheless certain. And even in those varieties of sheep which now produce the finest and most perfect wool, a mixture of hair in the fleece was common at no remote period of time. Art has changed the habit of the animal, but has this change made it of a different *species*?

Again, sheep differ in other points as much or more than they do in the fleece. Some races, so far as known, have always been destitute of horns; others have from time immemorial been horned, some races having two, and others four or more horns. The form and direction of the horn varies, also, in different races, and considerable variation is noticeable in the shape of the head, and in the position and size of the ears. There are other differences which still more affect the outward characteristics of the animals. In some races the fat, instead of being distributed over the carcass, is accumulated chiefly on the tail, or about the rump, giving an enormous size and prominence to those parts.

These remarks are sufficient to show the absurdity of the attempted specific distinction, based on wool and hair. Let us now proceed to a consideration of the most prominent and well-defined breeds of sheep.

The Merino.—This is doubtless one of the oldest and most distinct breeds in existence. It was located in Spain when our first direct knowledge in regard to it was obtained, though it is questionable whether that country is to be regarded as its native *habitat*. It may have been brought from Italy while Spain was a Roman province, or introduced at a later period by the Moors from Africa. According to Hon. Wm. Jarvis, who resided some time in Spain, and to whom we are indebted for some the earliest importations the breed into the United States, the very name *Merino*, signifies from over the sea. From the earliest times of the Merino has been esteemed for the fineness of its wool, excelling in this respect every other race. It was for centuries confined exclusively to the Spanish dominions, and held chiefly by the Government, to whom it was the source of a rich revenue, and exportation was for a long time jealously prohibited. Several different flocks were in process of time established in the Kingdom, the chief of which became known as the *Paular, Escurial, Infantado, Negretti, Aguerrie, Montarco, and Guadeloupe*. These flocks were bred by themselves for a long time, a course which resulted in producing for each a somewhat peculiar character. The Escurial became noted for the superior fineness of it fleece and its greater freedom from jar or hair; the Paular was distinguished for a greater degree of *throatiness*, or folds of skin about the neck, and the Negretti for size and strength.

As the commercial intercourse of nations increased, the selfish and monopolizing policy of Spain in regard to the Merinos began to relax, and towards the close of the last century, or from 1760 to 1790, the breed was permitted to be introduced into Sweden, Saxony, and other German States, as well as into France and Britain. Shortly after this, the wars consequent on the French Revolution, and the invasion and subjugation of Spain by the French armies, broke up the Merino flocks belonging to the Spanish Government and opened the way for the dissemination of this invaluable breed of sheep over a large portion of the civilized world. It was introduced into the United States in the beginning of the present century, but was not extensively adopted till twelve or fifteen years later.

The first efforts to establish the Merinos in America were only partially successful. The transition in respect to climate and mode of treatment was considerable; our people did not understand the habits of the breed, and were unacquainted with the management of sheep in large flocks. The animals in many cases became sickly, and died in large numbers, bringing great loss on their owners. But the breed has now become perfectly acclimated, and, in most essential qualities, the descendants of the importations from Spain, have, under the best management which has been given, improved in respect to hardiness of constitution and weight and quality of fleece. The improvement in the quality of the wool has not been so general, but by comparing samples of the fleeces of the imported sheep with those of their descendants of the present day (as the writer has frequently done), the superiority of the latter is in some instances obvious. Of the fifty-two and a half millions of pounds of wool annually produced in the United States, the great bulk is borne by Merinos and their grades, and the pecuniary benefits which have resulted to the country from the introduction of the breed are incalculable.

As a wool-bearing animal—that is, reckoning the cash value of the wool produced in proportion to cost,—the Merino is superior to any other breed. Indeed, to say nothing of the superior value of the wool per pound, it is believed that the Merino will produce a greater weight of wool in proportion to the size of carcass than any other sheep. But, as a mutton sheep, it occupies an inferior rank.

There are some sub-varieties of the Merino which deserve notice, the principal of which are the following:

The French Merino.—This was derived from stock obtained in Spain and taken to France in 1786. From various importations which have been made within the last ten years, it is now pretty well known in the United States. They are of much greater size—at least the imported ones are—than any other Merinos. They present considerable variation, both in shape and quality of wool, and appear not to have been bred with much regard to uniformity in these respects. We are informed that the original stock was obtained "from a great number of flocks in different parts of the Kingdom, [Spain] and was distinguished by very striking local differences, which formed a medley disagreeable to the eye." It would seem that these "differences" have been in a considerable degree perpetuated to this day.

The importation and breeding of French Merinos has been engaged in, in this country, chiefly as a speculation—that is for the purpose of selling the stock for propagation—and their comparative value for the legitimate or ordinary market has not been fully shown by careful tests. High claims have been set up by some of their advocates in reference to their value as mutton sheep. But the general flatness of carcass and coarse bone of the animal contrast singularly with the points we are accustomed to regard as denoting either a tendency to fatten, or good quality of flesh. Not to enlarge on this subject, however, it will be sufficient to refer to French authority in the case. In a work translated from the French by *M. M. Rodgers*, and published in the *Rural New Yorker*, a few years since, there is the following passage:

"If you try to make a sheep produce fine wool, good mutton, and a large quantity of fat at the same time, you are seeking for an impossibility. The Merino is always a very inferior race for fattening."

The Saxon Merino.—In 1764, the Elector of Saxony obtained a grant from the King of Spain to purchase one hundred ewes and the same number of rams, and they were taken from Spain to Saxony the following year. They were said to have been drawn chiefly from the Escurial, which, as has already been said, was the finest in staple of all the Spanish flocks. They were bred in Saxony with almost exclusive regard to the fineness of the wool, and, as a natural consequence, the constitution of the animal and its wool-bearing power degenerated. The evil has been latterly corrected; at least, as the physiology of the animal has become better understood, a better system of breeding has prevailed, and the defects alluded to have been in a great degree avoided. Some of the light-fleeced Saxons were brought to America. In general they did not succeed, though in the hands of a few skillful breeders they were considerably improved and made to yield satisfactory profits.

The Silesian Merino.—This was derived from one hundred ewes and four rams taken from the Infantado Negretti flock in Spain and carried to Prussian Silesia, in 1811. Such, at least, was the origin of those which have been introduced into the United States under this name. The first were imported by William R. Sanford and George Campbell, of Vermont, in 1851. Other importations have since been made by Messrs. Chamberlain, Campbell, and Ladd. It is yet too early to pronounce positively as to what these Silesian Merinoes will do in the country, generally, but so far as experience with them has gone we believe it to be highly in their favor. The sheep appear to excel in the following points: First, the thickness of the wool as it stands on the skin, growing to an unusual extent on the belly, and covering nearly every part, giving an uncommon weight of fleece in proportion to the size of the carcass. Second, fineness of the staple considered in reference to the weight of fleece. Third, the uniform character of the fleece, the wool on the belly and thighs approximating, to a remarkable degree, the quality of that on the back. Fourth, the fullness, evenness, and elasticity of staple. They have rather small bones and the body is symmetrical. The different animals are quite uniform in their appearance and properties.

Rural New Yorker.

Preserving Grapes.—Charles Campbell, of Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, communicates to the American Agriculturist the following method of preserving grapes:

When they are fully ripe, suspend a basket by a strap or cord passed around the neck, thereby giving liberty to both hands for picking; with one hand hold the cluster and with the other cut it from the vine; remove from the cluster all unripe or decayed fruit, and deposit them in the basket until it is filled. (I use a market basket that will hold about a half bushel.) Carry the grapes thus gathered to the place for packing. I use boxes about two feet square by six inches deep in the clear, with covers made to shut tight. In packing lay a newspaper on the bottom of the box, then a layer of grapes, then a paper and second layer of grapes, which, when closely packed, usually fills the box; set it in some dry and airy place, with the cover off, and let the box remain open for ten days, or until the sweating process is passed; then close the box and set it in the fruit room, cellar, or garret, any place where they will not freeze, or which is not extremely damp.

Grapes, packed as above directed, will open at any time during the winter or spring following as fresh as when packed. The only secret or mystery is, that the moisture which spoils the fruit when packed in saw-dust and other absorbents, passes off during the ten days that the box remains open, instead of being absorbed, and ultimately moulds and spoils them. So perfect has been my success that I have more confidence in the preservation of the grape than any other fruit. I use shallow boxes for packing grapes, that the moisture may more readily escape and that the first layer in the bottom may not be crushed by the weight above.

Weeds in Gardens.—The only way to keep weeds in subjection is to treat them with "eternal vigilance." There is no royal road to a neat garden. On walking recently through a neighbor's grounds, noted for their good order and neatness, we asked him the secret of his success in exterminating weeds. He replied that he had only one leading rule on the subject, and that was "never to allow a weed to go to seed." If every person owning a garden will devote his leisure moments daily to the destruction of weeds, he will find it a comparatively easy matter to keep them so. And this systematic daily hoeing will not only keep his garden neat, but will keep the soil in the best possible condition for the growth of his plants.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Fight with Runaway Slaves.—The clerk of the steamer Advance, from Demopolis, brings us intelligence of a fight which occurred at Tuscahoma, on Tuesday, between four white men and three runaway negroes. It appears that a negro man upon the plantation of Mr. B. L. Turner first discovered where the negroes were concealed, and made known the fact to Mr. Deggett, the overseer, who obtained assistance and started to capture them. The negroes were armed with axes and knives, and showed a disposition to fight. The whites were armed with revolvers and a shot gun, and fired upon the negroes as they advanced. One of them was wounded in the leg, so that he could not escape; another was captured without injury, and the third was fired at some five or six times with a revolver, but ran to the river, and, though his pursuers were but a short distance behind him, he was not caught. On reaching the river bank, the whites discovered the place where he ran down into the water, and saw the dogs swimming about in the water. It was supposed he must have drowned, as it was impossible for him to have escaped their sight in any other way.

Mobile Adv., Sept. 2.

To a friend who married a lady who was on the point of taking the veil, Jerrold said, "Ah! she evidently thought you better than *nun*."

A person complaining of the smallness of some chops brought to the table, an incorrigible wag observed—"Probably the sheep was fed on *short commons*."

Gov. King, of New York, most effectually locked and bolted the stable door after the horse was stolen! Two nights of incendiary outrage and the destruction of every building connected with the Quarantine, passed without opposition, and then Staten Island was declared in a state of insubordination.

"Short Crop."—There is much good sense in the following from the Savannah Republican. It is applicable to other crops besides cotton:

After a country pedagogue had hammered away for a few years at our juvenile ideas to enable order to take the place of native chaos, we were advanced to a reading book containing a fable about a man whose occupation was that of a shepherd, and who, every day he went out to mind his flock, was in the habit of alarming his neighbors by the cry of "wolf." After being deceived several times, the neighbors refused to believe that the cry was true, and consequently when the wolf came, as he did at last, nobody would listen to the cry, and the unfortunate shepherd had to suffer the consequences of his frequent deceptions. It may sound somewhat strange to have so old and familiar a fable rehearsed to readers as intelligent as we flatter ourselves are those of the Republican, but the application of it to the never failing cry of short crop, is so pertinent that we cannot forgo its introduction.

We had hoped that a season like the present, would have silenced the cry, at least for a time; but we perceive that it is always on the tip of a planter's tongue, and slips out on the first opportunity. So often has it been uttered, that like the cry of wolf, nobody pays any attention to it. When was ever a full crop made? We have no recollection of so auspicious an event.

The cry is always of a short crop, until those who are not actually present to see the damage complained of will not believe that it exists. In the last month the prospect has doubtless materially changed for the worse, but we can hardly believe any planter in Georgia will be short of last year's product. What is the standard of the crop? If a planter puts in seed for one hundred bales with the same force and no better advantages than produced him eighty bales the year previous, and makes less than a hundred bales, he calls his crop short. The year which has just closed was called a short crop year, and yet the receipts are over 100,000 bales in excess of the previous year.

Last spring, when the prospect was so fine that none could find it in his heart to grumble, it was thought unadvisable by many to give the truth to the world, as it might affect the price. Now, however, when the prospect does not appear so flattering the country rings with the cries of short crop, and they are so well substantiated that the New York market advanced ⅛c day before yesterday on the strength of it.

We do not wish to be understood as being in any way inimical to the interests of our planters, for we are too closely identified to do anything to their injury; but we would talk honestly with them, and have them see the bad effect of always crying "wolf." Nor do we mean to insinuate that there is any intention to deceive. From seed time till harvest the planter's mind is crowded with apprehensions, which the slightest mishap to the crop will magnify into its utter ruin. He never believes it made until it has been gathered and duly weighed into the barn.

If a plain and faithful statement were always given, operators would learn to place some reliance in the reports, and the cotton trade would be shorn of some of its speculative features and settle down into a more regular business. The planter could calculate with more certainty upon his probable receipts, and the merchant could lay in his supplies with some idea as to the wants of his customers from their ability to buy.

THE OCEAN CABLE!

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED!

New York, Sept. 8.

A communication received from Cyrus W. Field says that a dispatch from Newfoundland informs him that, though the insulation of the cable remains perfect, no message has been received over it for several days. He adds, that he does not know the cause, but conjectures that it is occasioned by a change in the shore at Valentia, Ireland.

When the steamship Africa sailed from Liverpool it was known that the connection of Prof. Whitehouse with the Atlantic cable would cease about the 1st instant. It would therefore seem more probable that the working of the cable ceased from some action of his, or his partisans.

Prof. Thompson was to succeed Prof. Whitehouse, and it is quite possible that the delay is caused by the experiments of the former, which were regarded as perfectly childish by practical telegraphers.

It is also known that the Atlantic Company have arranged with Prof. Hughes to place his instruments at Valentia and Trinity Bays about the 20th or 25th instant, and from the experiments by him at Plymouth, there can be no reasonable doubt that he will be able to work reliably at the rate of 300 words per hour.

Washington, Sept. 7.

Judge James B. Bowlin, of Missouri, has been tendered the mission to Paraguay. It is confidently believed that he will accept it. Several other gentlemen had been favorably named in that connection, but he had the superior advantage of prominence of political position in addition to his fitness for the important station. He was the U. S. Minister to Bogota under the late administration.

The American Colonization Society have proposed to the government to take care of the captured Africans on their arrival in Liberia, and subsist them for one year for $50,000, and in the meantime to send them to school and teach them how, by industrial pursuits, to support themselves after the expiration of that time. There is every indication that the proposition will be accepted. The Secretary of the Interior will forthwith authorize the purchase of the necessary clothing and blankets to secure for them a comfortable voyage.

It is reported here that matters of a domestic and not political character have induced Gov. Richardson to resign the governorship of Nebraska.

Nothing has yet been heard from Senator Benjamin relative to the mission to Spain, but it is now supposed by his most intimate friends that he will decline it.

A board of survey have been ordered to assemble at Albuquerque, New Mexico, to examine into and report upon the difficulty and damage on the public stores delivered by the contractors to the commanding officer of that post.

Orders have been issued selecting the sixth regiment of infantry, now in service in the department of Utah for service in Washington and Oregon Territories.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.

The Republican convention assembled this morning. John A. Andrew, of Boston, was selected to preside. Gov. Banks was nominated for re-election by acclamation. Col. Schouler, of Boston, was selected as chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Dayton, September 7.

Two young men, the sons of Dr. Ritley of this vicinity, in attempting to drive over the track of the Dayton and Western railroad, were run into by the train. The younger brother, Louis Ritley, was thrown 40 feet and instantly killed. The other escaped slightly injured.

Washington, Sept. 8.

The government has to-day concluded a treaty with the American Colonization Society by which the latter agrees to subsist and instruct the captured Africans for one year after their arrival in Liberia, having due regard for their health and comfort. For this service $50,000 is to be paid.

Capt. Rich, of the Marines, has been detached from the frigate Sabine and ordered to the steam frigate Niagara. Capt. Lansill has been ordered to the Sabine, and will be senior marine officer to the Paraguay expedition.

Sumner's command, according to the advices received here, was on the 19th of August encamped on Arkansas river, near Fort Atkinson. He had, in accordance with the directions of the War Department, visited three tribes of Indians ranging between the Platte and Arkansas rivers. The Pawnees, Cheyennes, and Keowas were severally visited and promised good conduct in future towards the white settlers. The regiment was expected to reach Fort Leavenworth early the present month.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to dispatch to a place of rendezvous, not yet determined, the vessels to form the Paraguay expedition as soon as they can be got ready in succession.

Orders have been issued to the commanders of the navy yards where the vessels of the expedition are fitting out directing the work of preparation to be hastened as rapidly as possible.

This was the last day for the reception of proposals for constructing engines for eight sloops-of-war, authorized to be constructed at the late session of Congress. Some of the best builders of the country have entered into the contract.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8.

The American State Convention was called to order by H. B. Northrup, President of the State Council. A Committee on permanent organization was appointed.

Daniel Ullmann was elected permanent President, and made a glowing speech.

The feature in the morning session in the Republican Convention was Mr. Washburn's speech. He urged the union of the opponents of the Administration against the extension of slavery. He said much in relation to the contest now going on in Illinois, and remarked that the Little Giant had undertaken to take old Abraham Lincoln down to Egypt and bring him to his milk. We propose to take the Little Giant into Canaan and show him how we do business there.

The Republican Convention elected Daniel L. Jones President.

Both Conventions appointed committees of conference in relation to nominations at the evening session. The Republicans rejected a motion to ballot for Governor—166 against 67.

Philadelphia, September 8.

The slavery debate was continued this evening. A number of Southern students were present. Brownlow wished it understood he was not demolished by Prynne's rejoinder, but he would soon crack the latter's armor, by holding up the scriptures. It was not expected that the opening debate should treat upon the whole subject, but Prynne would hear enough before the debate closed. He made copious extracts from the Bible, recognizing the relations between master and slave. He was in favor of treating, working, and whipping slaves well. His quotations from Revelations recognizing the appearance of freemen and bondmen at last created great applause. He contended and endeavored to prove that slavery had brought more negroes into the church than all missionary projects combined; that the institution of slavery was a divine manifestation for Christianizing the negro race; that slavery would only work this improvement, and that therefore it is a perpetuation of the divine will and necessary to humanity. Alluding to Prynne's remarks, that until slavery is abolished, the Union will rock, and Southerners be obliged to sleep with pistols under their pillows, he replied that Southerners only need fear their negroes who possessed by education some of their own spirit. If they had only Yankees to fear, they need never sleep with anything worse under their pillows than spikes and gimlets; but if there ever was an invasion of the South, and his opponent was one of the invaders, he (Brownlow) would be pleased to know his regiment, that Greek might meet Greek and have a tug of war.

Prynne followed with scriptural rejoinders.

Brownlow hopes to be able to speak himself tomorrow evening.

The debate is creating much excitement.

Montpelier, Vt. September 8.

The returns of the election as far as received show that the majority for Hiland Hill, the Republican candidate for Governor will exceed 16,000 in 131 towns. The Republicans have carried 111 members of the House.

A hotel and livery stable keeper at a fashionable watering place advertises, amongst other inducements to visitors, *sociables* for young ladies and gentlemen, and *sulkies* for married folks.

A gentleman was speaking the other day of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. One old aunt in particular visited him twice each year and stayed six months each time.

Plutarch speaks of a long white beard of an old Laconian, who, being asked why he let it grow to such a length, replied, "It is that, having my white beard continually before my eyes, I may do nothing unworthy its whiteness."

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are now in receipt of our fall supply of goods, consisting in part of the articles in our line, comprising—

500 crates assorted Queensware;
400 boxes do. glassware;
50 casks English China;
25 do French do;
Also 100 Tea Sets, gold band, very low;
And a large assortment of Fancy articles suitable for the country trade.

We invite country merchants and others visiting our market to call and examine our stock before purchasing, as we feel assured we can please all wanting goods in our line.

CASSEDAY & HOPKINS.

a26 d&w4 534 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

ALCOHOL.—30 bbls 96 and 92 per cent. Alcohol for sale by (sep1 d&w) LINDENBERGER & CO.

The late wonderful exhibition of human power and skill has called forth from the world of thought and fancy many fine poems, but certainly none finer than this:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

In the gray depths of the silent sea
Where twilight reigns over mystery;
Where no signs prevail of the tempest's mood,
And no forms of the upper life intrude;
Where the wrecks of the elder world are laid
In a realm of stillness, of dearth, of shade,
And the mournful forests of coral grow—
They have chained the lightning and laid it low!

Life of the universe! Spirit of fire!
From that single chord of thy living lyre,
Sweep us a strain of the depths profound—
Teach us the mysteries that give thee sound—
Make us to know through what realms unsought
By the mariner's eye, or the poet's thought,
Thy thrilling impulse flows free and strong,
As the flash of soul, or the stream of song!

Say, does the path of the lightning lie
Through desolate cities still fair and high?
With their massive marbles and ancient state—
Though the sea-snake coils at the temple's gate?
Or lays its length in the streets of sand,
Where rolled the chariot, or marched the band—
Or where, oppressed by his martial load,
The monstrous step of the mammoth strode?

Doth he raise for a moment his crested head
As the thrill of thought is above him sped?
And feel the shock—through every fold—
Firing his blood—from its torpor cold?
Till he learns to woo the mystic chain
That stirs new life in each sluggish vein
And seeks its warmth, as it works its task,
As a desert serpent in sun may bask?

Doth that slender cord, as it threads the waves,
Stretch past the portals of mighty caves?
Places of splendor where jewels gleam
In the glare of the blue phosphoric stream
Shed by those living lamps that grow
In the lolly serf and the walls of snow;
And where the kings of the weltering brine
Hold their wild revels—by throne and shrine.

We follow fast on thy path of fire
With a dreaming fancy—oh mystic wire;
We see the mountains and valleys gray
With plants that know not the upper day—
We see the fissures that grimly lie
Where the wounded whale dives down to die—
And more! we see, what hath stirred us more,
The wrecks that chequer the ocean floor—

Ships that full freighted with life and gold,
Suddenly sank to a doom untold;
Galleons that floating from haughty Spain,
Reached not the haven of home again;
Martial vessels of power and pride
Shattered and mounted and carnage dyed;
And giant steamers that stemmed the seas
Whose fate is with ocean mysteries.

We know that our country's flag is there,
And many a form of her brave and fair—
Hast thou kept them safely, oh! lower deep,
In their changeless beauty and solemn sleep?
Or are they given to the dark decay
Of the charnel house and the bed of clay?
'Tis a holy charge that thou hast in trust—
Our stately vessels—our sacred dust!

Full many a message of haste and love
Shall quiver the broken mast above,
Or flash by those shapes, erect and pale,
With loaded feet and with shrouding sail
That "stand and wait" without hope or dread,
For the great sea to give up its dead—
When those long parted by land and wave
Shall meet in the glory beyond the grave.

Sad thoughts are these that will have their hour,
Let them pass in the tide of exulting power!
In the stream of praise and the anthem free,
To the mighty Maker of earth and sea,
Who hath granted skill to a finite race,
To conquer time and cancel space—
And through a *human* hand hath thrown
His grappling iron from zone to zone.

Beechmoor, August 25th.

These admirable lines were written by Mr. B. F. Taylor, who is connected with the Chicago Journal. Mr. T.'s genius is not known as extensively as it should be and will be. When his surpassingly beautiful contributions to the Chicago paper shall be published in a book, the volume will be universally recognized as one of the glories of American literature:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE COMET.

'Twas a beautiful night on a beautiful deep,
And the man at the helm had just fallen asleep,
And the watch on the deck, with his head on his breast,
Was beginning to dream that *another's* it pressed.
When the look-out aloft 'A sail! ho! a sail!'
And the question and answer went rattling like hail:
'A sail! ho, a sail!' 'Where away?' 'North northwest!'
'Make her out?' 'No, your honor!' The din drowned the rest.
There indeed, is the stranger, the first in the seas,
Yet she drives boldly on in the teeth of the breeze.
Now her bows to the breakers she steadily turns;
Oh! how brightly the light of her binnacle burns!
Not a signal for Saturn, the Rover has given,
No salute for our Venus, the flag-star of Heaven;
Not a rag or a ribbon adorning her spars,
She has saucily sailed by the red planet Mars;
She has 'doubled' triumphant the cape of the Sun,
And the sentinel star, without firing a gun.
Now, a flag at the fore and the mizzen unfurled,
She is bearing right gallantly down on the world!
'Helm a port!' 'Show a light!' 'She will run us aground!'
'Fire a gun!' 'Bring her to!' 'Sail ahoy!' 'Whither bound?'
Avast there, ye lubbers! Leave the rudder alone:
'Tis a craft 'in commission'—the Admiral's own:
And she sails by a chart no draughtsman could make;
Where each cloud that can trail, and each wave that can break,
Where each planet is crushing, each star is at rest,
With its anchor 'let go' in the blue of the blest;
Where that sparkling flotilla, the asteroids lie;
Where the scarf of red morning is flung on the sky;
Where the breath of the sparrow is stirring the air—
On the chart that she bears, you will find them all there!
Let her pass on in peace to the port whence she came,
With her tracklings of fire and her streamers of flame.

The cures made by Prof. DeGrath with his "ELECTRIC OIL" are almost miraculous, and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "ELECTRIC OIL."

The sales are rapidly increasing. Dealers supplied at proprietor's prices by Prof. C. DeGrath, No. 39 south Eighth street, near Chestnut. See advertisement.

feb 18 d2aw&weowly

DR. GRAVES' FAMILY MEDICINES,

EMBRACING his celebrated Ague Pills, for the cure of Ague Chills and Intermittent and Bilious Fever, in which cases they never fail.

Also

GRAVES'S ANTI-BILIOUS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, PURIFYING, AND CATHARTIC PILLS that have become popular for the cure of Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from a torpid liver and to be used where a mild cathartic or purgative medicine is required. No mercury in them.

Also

GRAVES'S AMERICAN LINIMENT for the sudden and effectual cure of Cramp Colic and Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Headache, Toothache, and in fact all pains of every kind; also Cholic and Bots in horses are suddenly relieved with this Liniment, and good for all Sprains, Cuts, and Bruises.

Also

GRAVES'S GOLDEN VERMIFUGE for worms, equal to the best, being a sure expeller of worms from the human system.

Also

GRAVES'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will give immediate relief from pain in cases of burns or Scalds and good for Tetter. It is a sure cure for Scald-head and old sores.

Also

GRAVES'S CHOLERA INFANTUM AND BOWEL COMPLAINT PILLS.

The above Medicines have been extensively made use of throughout the North and Southwest, and are now in the hands of twenty-five hundred stationed agents, and can be found wholesale and retail at Wilson & Starbird's, J. B. Wilder's, R. A. Robinson's, and all the principal drug stores of this city, at Deleman's, Portland, and all the principal Druggists in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana, and throughout the Western States. Only try them to become convinced that they will perform as recommended.

aug 23 d3m&weow4

FIELDING & TRUMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO VAN WINKLE & FIELDING),

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

Are now in receipt of their Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., which comprises every thing usually kept in first-class houses in their line. They would particularly call your attention to the great variety of new styles now on hand (many of which originating with themselves), will scarcely be found elsewhere. Short time and cash buyers are especially solicited to an examination of our stock.

sep1 d&w3m

The Niagara, Havelock, Bengal, and Musard style of Soft Cassimere Hats (in all colors) are to be had at wholesale of

sep1 d&w3m FIELDING & TRUMAN.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WOOL HATS of all styles, colors, and in largest assortment can be had at our house, and to which we invite the attention of cash and prompt buyers.

sept d&w2m FIELDING & TRUMAN.

Daviess County Farm for Sale.

I will sell my Farm, on the Ohio river, 5 miles below Owensboro, containing 475 acres, with a comfortable dwelling, good stabling, out-houses, &c. 200 acres cleared and 100 acres a two-year deadening, all under good fence. Address

JOHN POPE,
aug13 d&wtf Owensboro, Ky.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell the Farm on which I live, in Oldham county, Ky., ¾ of a mile from Beard's Station. It contains 234½ acres—12 acres of vineyard (now 4 years old), 200 peach trees (3 and 4 years old), 200 apple trees, pears, cherries, plums, &c.—a two-story dwelling containing 8 rooms, and out-houses—several springs of the finest water—in as good a neighborhood as there is in Kentucky. Several churches are within easy distance. For health and beauty of situation it is unsurpassed. Being very desirous to go south, I will sell a good bargain. I believe that the fruit that can be gathered on the place any good fruit year would pay for it. I would be pleased to show it to any one or to answer any inquiries by mail. Direct to Beard's Station, where we have a daily mail.

Also 100 acres on the rail road between Clore's and Beard's Stations, 70 acres cleared and but 4 years in cultivation. This is a beautiful site for building, and has a good apple orchard and several fine springs.

aug7 d&wtf D. W. BRODNAX.

For Sale—A Valuable Farm in Hickman county, Ky.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Hickman county, lying four miles from the Mississippi river, on an excellent road, immediately back of Kentucky City. It is also intersected by the Mobile and Ohio railroad, upon which the cars are now daily running 45 miles.

This Farm contains four hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, every acre of it susceptible of cultivation, and in fertility of soil and variety of products will compare favorably with any body of land of the same size in Kentucky.

About one hundred acres are cleared, the rest heavily timbered, with the most valuable growth of the country.

An excellent new Dwelling House, and good out-houses, barn, stables, &c., have been constructed, and are all now in excellent condition.

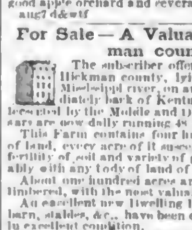
To an immediate purchaser this farm will be sold upon the most favorable terms.

Address W. H. H. TAYLOR,
aug28 d1m&w4 Kentucky City.

PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

250 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs and Plates. Price Only Twenty-Five Cents.

Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.



A NEW AND REVISED EDITION of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents a copy. A popular and comprehensive Treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances, modes of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—nervous debility; its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe, and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on Spermatorrhea, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practices; to which is added commentaries on the diseases of females from infancy to old age—each case graphically illustrated by beautiful plates. It points out the remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents or five copies for one dollar. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States, by addressing Dr. Lockrow (post paid), Albany, New York, enclosing 25 cents.

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Address Dr. M. B. LOCKROW, No. 31 Maiden Lane, or post-office box 579, Albany, N. Y.

Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 until 5 P. M.

Office removed from No. 56 Beaver street to No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. aug28 d&wtf

RHEUMATISM CURED.

To the readers of the Journal: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent Inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated by the usual course of treatment. In its active form, it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cured the proprietor of it after long suffering and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office, or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at $5 per bottle or five bottles for $20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express or as directed to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address

DR. D. MORTIMORE,
Third street, opposite Journal Office,
sept 1 weow3m Louisville, Ky.

Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in behalf of the efficacy of this remedy.

Something to Do.—The subscribers will employ agents of either sex in every town and city, in a business which pays from $20 to $28 per week. Send stamp for return postage, for full particulars.

S. M. MYRICK & CO.,
aug11 w6 Lynn, Mass.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Helen M. Smith, consort of J. T. Smith.

On the 7th inst., Lucy Fitzhugh, daughter of J. B. and L. F. Alexander, aged 13 months.

On Tuesday, August 31, in Bement, Piatt county, Ill., of flux, Mr. Addison Milton, aged 23 years.

A Substitute for Potash,

CONCENTRATED LYE.

FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, AND AT A very trifling cost of money, time, or trouble. Every family can make all the soap they use from their ordinary kitchen grease and the Concentrated Lye. Nothing else is required. Give it a trial. One pound box will make nine pounds of excellent pure hard soap and several gallons of soft soap or one barrel of the latter.

Printers and all who require a strong Lye will find the Concentrated Lye by far the cheapest and most effective article they can use. Try it.

Manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., who also manufacture and offer to the trade the following articles guaranteed of the very finest quality.

CAUSTIC SODA, for soap-makers; BLEACHING POWDER; BLEACHING LIQUOR; SODA ASH; MANGANESE; REFINED SODA-ASH; SODA SALERATUS; SAL SODA; MURIATIC ACID; AQUAFORTIS; NITRIC ACID; CHLOROFORM;

Warranted pure refined snow-white TABLE, DAIRY, and PORK-PACKERS' SALT, the only perfectly pure Salt made in the United States.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the country.

aug12 deod3m&w3m

SEED & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

ARTHUR PETER.......................JAMES BUCHANAN.

PETER & BUCHANAN,

Manufacturers of

KRAUSER'S CIDER MILLS, CUMING'S STRAW CUTTERS, AND

Agricultural Implements Generally,

WHICH they offer to dealers and farmers on liberal terms. Also GARDEN and GRASS SEEDS, consisting in part of—

5,000 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass;
5,000 bushels Kentucky Orchard Grass;
2,000 bushels Pure Timothy Seed;
1,000 bushels Herdsgrass, or Red Top;
Red Clover, White Clover, and French Clover.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED DIRECT FROM TEXAS.

WHITE LIME,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
PLASTER OF PARIS,
WHITE SAND, and

every article usually found in Agricultural and Seed Stores.

Illustrated catalogues of Implements (with prices) and Seeds sent by mail gratis on application.

PETER & BUCHANAN,
s6 d2aw2&w3m 484 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Family Sewing Machines.

101 Fourth street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON,

Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.

Circulars, containing testimonials from ladies of the highest standing, East and West, giving prices, &c., will be furnished gratis on application in person or by letter.

june14 deod & weow A. SUMNER & CO.

R. R. R.

ALARMING SIGNS OF A SICKLY SUMMER.

THE Summer and Fall of 1858 will be marked in the records of time as the most sickly and unhealthy of seasons that have visited the northern portion of this Continent for many years. Malarious diseases, in their most malignant and violent forms, will prevail as epidemics in sections of our country that have been deluged by the late overflowing of rivers, creeks, and bayous, and drenched by the recent heavy rains.

YELLOW FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE, CONGESTIVE FEVER, INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS, CHOLERA, FLUX-DYSENTERIES, SUDDEN ATTACKS OF VOMITTING will rage with violence in the vicinities of low marshy lands, and where the deluge of the waters and drenchings of the rains have been sufficiently violent to produce miasma from decomposition of vegetable or other decomposed matter. In our Southern and Western States we may therefore expect the prevalence as epidemic malarious diseases in one or the other of the above-named forms; and in order that the public may provide themselves with the proper means to protect their systems against sudden attacks of diseases of any kind, we notify the people of the approach of these maladies. In Radway's Ready Relief you have the preventive. With this Remedy, however violent and malignant, infectious and deathly may be the character of the disease, it cannot harm you. A teaspoonful of this life-protecting Remedy, drank in a little water three or four times per day, will so fortify the stomach against the infectious gases of these fevers that you are as safe from danger as though you were breathing the most wholesome and invigorating atmosphere under the sun. Radway's Ready Relief has been proved, in the Yellow Fever of 1853, to be the best disinfectant in use. If any of our readers are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with any *Fever, Cholera, Flux, or Dysentery*—either *Yellow, Congestive, Intermittent, or Remittent*—Radway's Ready Relief, aided with Radway's Regulators, will in a few hours arrest the violence and danger of the disease, and soon cure you.

COMMON DISEASES.

Diseases such as *Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Influenza, Rush of Blood to the Head, Biliousness, Cholics, Toothaches, Croup, Whooping-Coughs, Inflammation of the Bowels and Lungs, Sudden Attacks of Chills and Fevers, Sickness at the Stomach, Congestion of the Brain, Sun stroke, Liver Difficulties*, and other painful, debilitating, and enfeebling maladies will run riot throughout the length and breadth of the land, attacking in their most violent forms the infirm, the aged, and youthful. But against these ills, which inflict so much pain upon their victims, Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments remove the most severe and torturing pains, and, if used in connection with Radway's Regulators, speedily effect a cure.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Chronic diseases, *Breakings out, running Sores, Humors, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Saltrheum, Prickly Heat, Sore Head, Sore Eyes, Bad Legs, Sores in the Nose or Mouth, Cankers, Boils, Blotches, Erysipelas, Bad Coughs, Swollen Parts*, will suffer increased agonies from these diseases during this sickly cycle unless the system is cleansed from its Humors and the system renovated of its impurities by Radway's Renovating Resolvent. This Remedy is a quick cure for the above-named diseases. It is the only known Remedy that will completely eradicate from the system diseases inherited by constitutional transmission. Persons afflicted with Scrofula, Fits, Syphilis, or any Chronic disease will be effectually cured if Radway's Renovating Resolvent is used.

PREPARE TO RESIST THE PESTILENCE.

A great number of those who die from pestilential diseases are suddenly seized in the night or when they least expect an attack and are unprepared to resist the first attacks of their deadly foe. It is therefore of the greatest importance to those who desire to live through an attack of this kind, whether *Cholera, Yellow Fever, Sun Stroke, Congestions, or Brain Fever*, to have Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators ready to use at any moment. These Remedies taken when you feel unwell or in pain—either in the head, stomach, or bowels—will instantly check and stop the progress of the disease and deliver you from further harm. Let every House-keeper, Planter, Farmer, Shipmaster, and, in fact, all having charge of others, keep a supply of Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators, and Resolvents in their houses. A sickly season is fast approaching. *Diseases of the most terrible and fatal character will prevail*; but, with these remedies at hand, you may rest secure.

There are no remedies known to Physicians and the public, as a general rule, can rely upon in the successful treatment of infectious and malarious diseases. Radway's Ready Relief or Regulators, as curatives and preventives against attacks of infectious and malignant Fevers, are fixed facts. R. R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., New York city.
E. Morris, agent, Louisville, Ky.
fab9 deod&weowly

Wanted.

I WISH to purchase three Negro men and a woman, active and sprightly, aged from 14 to 20 years, suitable for farm hands.

au31 d&w4* JAMES B. WILDER.

SCHRODT & LAVAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOL, COLOGNE, and Pure Spirits, and dealers in Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, west side of Second street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky. July 20 d&wtf

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I would inform the Farmers of Kentucky that I am now about leaving the State to make my home in Jackson, Miss. I have a lot of my PLOWS and CULTIVATORS on hand and for sale by W. B. BELKNAP & CO., of Louisville, and all those who would like to supply themselves with my Plows and Cultivators can do so on reasonable terms. This will be the only chance to get them unless ordered from Mississippi.

I would also say to Plowmakers in Kentucky, that I would like to sell the right to manufacture these Plows. A better investment they cannot make.

T. E. C. BRINLEY.

Simpsonville, Ky., Aug. 28. s6 d2&w2

GOLD PENS REPAIRED!

ENCLOSE them, with 51 cents each, in 3-cent stamps or 50 cents in money, to my address, and they will be returned by mail in good order.

T. H. HOSKINS, Gold Pen Manufactory,
mar17 wly 88 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

G. W. ROBERTSON & CO. have opened a general Book and Stationery business in the Masonic Temple, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, where all orders in their line will be filled promptly and at the lowest prices.

In their stock will be embraced a large variety of Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Theological, Miscellaneous, and School Books, sent by mail to any part of the land at publishers' prices. They call attention to "The Family Library," comprising "Childhood, its Promise and Training," "Voyage of Life," "Beauties of Foster," "Scripture, Family, and School-reader's Bible Manual," "Bible Prayer Book," and "House of God," prepared by W. W. Everts. The entire series furnished by mail for six dollars, or any single volume at publisher's price.

Spurgeon's Sermons, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th series; Tecnobaptist, and Theodosia Earnest, 1st and 2d volumes.

sep7 j&b&w G. W. ROBERTSON & CO.

EMINENCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THIS Institution, situated near the Eminence Depot, forty miles from Louisville and twenty-five miles from Frankfort, will commence its Second Session on the second Monday in September next, under the charge of Elder W. S. Giltner.

Mr. G. will be aided by an able corps of experienced Teachers. The Institute is furnished with new and excellent Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

TERMS:

Boarding, with lights and fuel, per session of ten months, half-yearly in advance	$110
Tuition, for Primary Branches	20
Intermediate	30
Senior	40
Contingent Fee	1
Music Lessons on Piano, with use of instrument	50
French, German, Drawing, and Painting, each	20
Pupils who board with the Principal from Monday until Friday, will be charged, each week	2

Pupils admitted at any time. No deduction for absence or withdrawal, except in case of protracted illness.

Application should be made before the opening of the session.

Sunday Uniform. For Winter: Scarlet merino dresses, white aprons, and green de laine bonnets, trimmed with scarlet lute-string ribbon.

For Summer: Pink lawn dresses, white aprons, and white sun-bonnets, trimmed as the winter bonnets.

For further particulars, address

ELDER W. S. GILTNER,
aug18 ws* Eminence, Henry county, Ky.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE annual course of Lectures in this Department will commence on MONDAY, November 15, 1858, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
GUSTAVUS A. NOTT, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, &c.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., } Demonstrators of Anatomy.
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., }

The rooms for dissecting will be open on the second Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital.

The students accompany the Professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.

Preliminary to the course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the 1st of October, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and other subjects, without any charge to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital, elect annually, in April, fourteen resident students, who are maintained by the institution. au11 w8

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

THE second session of Taylor Academy (the Preparatory and Normal School of Kentucky University), will begin on the third Monday of September, 1858, and end on the fourth Wednesday of June, 1859.

INSTRUCTORS.

HENRY H. WHITE, A. M.;
WILLIAM C. PIPER, A. B.;
JOSEPH B. MYERS, Tutor;
W. F. BOWDEN, Teacher of Vocal Music.

The course of study is extensive, covering the whole ground between the studies of the common school and those of the University, and requiring, in general, four years for its completion. Until the organization of the University, instructions will also be given in Taylor Academy, in the studies of the first and second year of the University course.

Every student under age is required, at his arrival, to deposit his funds with the Bursar, who, under the direction of the parent or guardian, will attend to their disbursement.

FEES FOR SESSION OF TEN MONTHS.

Tuition, in advance	$30 00
Janitor's fee, in advance	4 00

A copy of the Laws of Kentucky University, and of the full course of study in Taylor Academy, can be obtained by application to any of the teachers.

Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky., Aug. 2, 1858.
au11 w2m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE twenty-second annual course of Lectures will commence in this School on the first Monday in November and close the last of February, under the following arrangement:

LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.
ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOSHUA B. FLINT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
S. M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
ARCHIE B. COOK, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fees for the entire course $105. Matriculation and Library together $5. Practical Anatomy and Dissection $10. Graduation fee $25.

A full Preliminary course of Lectures will be given by the Faculty, commencing on the first Monday in October, at which time the Dissecting Rooms will also be opened.

Clinical Instruction will be given twice a week at the Louisville Marine Hospital from the 1st of October till the close of the session.

A Clinique has also been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the class.

For further information, apply to

L. P. YANDELL, M. D.,
july 12 d1aw&w10 Dean of the Faculty.

Sale of Lexington and Big Sandy R. R.

BY virtue of a decree of the Clarke Circuit Court, rendered at its last July term, in the suit of Joseph Bondurant against the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, I will sell, as special Commissioner, to the highest bidder, in the town of Ashland, Greenup county, Ky., on FRIDAY, the 29th day of October, the amount of road, or so much thereof as will satisfy the terms of said decree. And with said road all of the cars, engines, and materials on said road or belonging thereto, and the appurtenant depot grounds that may belong or be necessary to the use and enjoyment of the same, or such part as may be sold. A part of said road, next to the town of Ashland, of from 7 to 10 miles is completed and in operation; and a considerable amount of grading has been done along the line of the road in most of the counties through which it passes.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months, and the purchaser will be required to execute bond, with good security for the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. S. FRENCH, Commissioner.

August 25, 1858.—sep1 w8

THE KENTUCKY FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS is purely a mutual Company, organized under a very liberal charter granted at the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, and is now prepared to insure FARM PROPERTY against loss or damage by Fire for the term of six years, taking a note for the whole six years' premium and collecting only ten per cent. of the premium note in cash, leaving the balance to be collected by assessments when necessary to pay the liabilities of the Company. This Company does not insure property within the limits of any city, town, or village, but confines its risks exclusively to Farm Property.

J. R. D'BANNON, President.
W. F. Bullock, Vice President.
W. F. Bullock, Jr., Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Isaac Everett,	W. A. Meriwether,
John Thatcher,	Robert N. Miller,
Robert Mallory,	W. F. Bullock,
Robert Arars,	W. L. Winchester,
F. D. Hobbs,	Phillip Barbour,
J. B. O'Bannon,	Thos. P. Camp.
John Herr,	

AGENTS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY:

Samuel Hite, Deputy Sheriff, Eastern District.
James L. Stratton, Deputy Sheriff, Western District.

Office—No. 435, south side Main street, between Fifth and Sixth (over W. H. Stokes's saddlery store), Louisville, Ky. july28 wly

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE ENGINE, 16x20 inch stroke, complete with pumps, fitted up to drive Circular Saw-mill.

One Engine,	7x16 inch stroke,	complete with pumps.	
One do	5x16	do,	do.
Two do	9x30	do,	complete to crank.
One do	12x36	do,	do.

These Engines are new and of the most approved construction, and will be sold low, separately or fitted out with boilers and rigging. Apply at the foundery of Lawson & Pearce, or address

f5 d3&wtf E. A. GARDNER, Assignee.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.

ONE 15-horse power Portable Boiler, new, with fifty-four tubes, for sale by E. A. GARDNER,
f5 d3&wtf Assignee of Lawson & Pearce.

M. NELSON.......................P. J. DAVIS

NELSON & DAVIS,

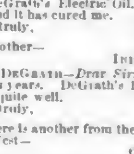
LOUISVILLE

SCALE FACTORY,

Nos. 59 and 61 Sixth st.,

BETWEEN

Market and Jefferson,



Are constantly making and will keep on hand all sizes of Platform Scales, and will build to order Hay, Coal, and Railroad Scales, also Railroad and Store Trucks of a superior quality.

They refer to all the merchants in Louisville.

sept 1 d1&w

DeGrath's Great Electric Oil.

IMPORTANT TO THE WORLD!

Indianapolis, Oct. 23, 1856.

Prof. DeGrath—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I have been partially deaf for five or six years, and I have been cured by one application of DeGrath's Electric Oil, in presence of hundreds and thousands of people, in front of the Fair Grounds.

Yours truly, WM. KENDRICK.

Another—

Indianapolis, Oct. 20, 1856.

Prof. DeGrath—*Dear Sir:* This certifies I have tried Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil. I have been deaf for five years, and it has cured me.

Yours truly, HENRY WOODS, Sen.

Yet another—

Indianapolis, Oct. 23, 1856.

Prof. DeGrath—*Dear Sir:* This certifies I have been deaf ten years. DeGrath's Electric Oil has restored my hearing quite well.

Yours truly, JOHN TAYLOR.

And here is another from the wealthiest Druggist in the Great West—

Cincinnati, Nov. 3, 1856.

Prof. DeGrath: Please send me 12 gross small size No. 1, 12 gross medium No. 2, and 2 gross large No. 3, and draw on me for the amount as before.

JOHN D. PARK.

This celebrated remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Sprains, Burns, Felons, &c., is manufactured only by Prof. Charles DeGrath, everywhere known as the original discoverer, at his old establishment in Philadelphia.

The sale of this great remedy has been unprecedented. Last year alone over $55,000 worth was sold, and wherever it is known there it is used. Purcell, Ladd, & Co., of Richmond, last year bought over $1,200 worth; Barnes & Park, of New York, $2,000 worth; Seth S. Hance, of Baltimore over 4,000; J. D. Park, of Cincinnati, $1,000; and other large Druggists all over the United States.

Raymond & Tyler, agents, No. 74 Fourth st., opposite National Hotel. *Don't mistake the number.*

feb 18 d2aw&weowly

American Standard School Readers.

GET THE BEST.

Goodrich's Series of School Readers.

REVISED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

I. *The First School Reader*, 72 pp. profusely illustrated. Price 15 cents.
II. *The Second School Reader*, 156 pp. 16mo, profusely illustrated. Price 25 cents.
III. *The Third School Reader*, 216 pp. 16mo, profusely illustrated. Price 40 cents.
IV. *The Fourth School Reader*, 264 pp. 12mo, profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents.
V. *The Fifth School Reader*, 360 pp. 12mo, profusely illustrated. Price 75 cents.
VI. *The Sixth School Reader*, 528 pp. 12mo, with rhetorical lessons. Price $1.

GOODRICH'S READERS SURPASS ALL OTHERS—

1. In the progression of each book by itself, and of the six books as a series.
2. In the appropriate and instructive character of their illustrations.
3. In their systematic course of practice in enunciation.
4. In the completeness and practical character of the rhetorical exercises.
5. In the sprightliness and vitality of the lessons.
6. In the predominance of the dramatic element in the lessons.
7. In the careful adaptation of the length of sentences and paragraphs to the requirements of the class room.
8. In the manly simplicity of the first four Readers.
9. In the variety, interest, and spirit of the Fifth Reader.
10. In the combination of sound taste with the highest literary merit.
11. In the fact that no labor and research have been spared to enlist the interest of the learner in every single lesson.
12. In the fact that not a single *dull* lesson has been admitted in the whole series.
13. In the fact that every lesson has been especially shaped and adapted to the intellectual condition and progress of the learner.
14. In the fact that nearly every lesson, before insertion, was subjected to the test of actual experimental use in the school-room.
15. In the fact that there does not exist anywhere else in the English language a collection of reading exercises so well calculated to kindle the ambition of children of every degree of intellectual advancement.
16. In the carefully prepared definitions of the Fourth and Fifth Readers.
17. In the copious critical, biographical, and explanatory notes in the Sixth Reader.
18. In the elaborate, comprehensive, and thorough cautions for the avoidance of besetting errors of pronunciation.

Goodrich's Readers, edited by Noble Butler, will be sent by mail, post-paid, for examination, to Teachers and School Committees at half of the respective retail prices.

MORTON & GRISWOLD, Publishers,
s1 d&w4 Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY WHEAT CLEANER.

WE offer to the public for inspection and sale the W. J. Vandegrift Centrifugal Feeding Air Suction Grain Cleaner and Separator, which we guarantee to cleanse smut and other impurities from the grain, with less power and do it more perfectly than any machine now before the public. We warrant the hand machines to clean 30 bushels per hour; those run by steam or horse power, to clean in proportion to size from 50 to 150 bushels per hour. It will be exhibited at the various Fairs and County Courts. It is well calculated for the purpose of preparing seed for planting, having draft sufficient to extract all unsound and injured grain.

Patented by W. J. Vandegrift, of Lexington, Jan. 8th, 1858, and for sale at the Mill of

s8 w4 JAS. HALLIDAY & CO.

[Journal, Louisville, copy to the amount of $5 and charge this office.]—*Lex. Obs. and Rep.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

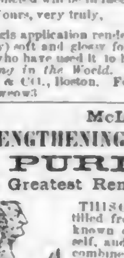
A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.* Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists.

sept weow3

McLEAN'S

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL and BLOOD PURIFIER.

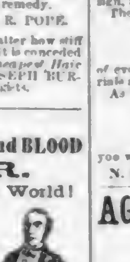
The Greatest Remedy in the World!



Before taking

THIS Cordial is distilled from a berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs, and barks known in the mind of man, viz: bloodroot, blackroot, wild cherry bark, yellowdock, dandelions, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

It is Nature's own Remedy, curing disease by natural laws.



After taking

When taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest, or Side, sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure Diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

There is no Mistake about it.—This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases if taken per directions on each bottle in German, English, and French.

Over Half a Million of Bottles have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer weakness or debility when *McLean's Strengthening Cordial* will cure you?

To the Ladies.—Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich, rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

For Children.—We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment—try it, and you will be convinced.

It is Delicious to Take. Every country merchant should not leave the city until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for *McLean's Strengthening Cordial*, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning (fasting) is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor of the Cordial.

Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOTT, & CO., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

july7 weow3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual Diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and, in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves with renewed zeal to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, in a sealed letter envelope, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
George Fairchild, Secretary. mar17 weowly

DR. W. PRICE

TENDERS to the public and Warrants the Certain and Effectual Cure of the following diseases:

Scrofula, Cancer, Piles, Sore Eyes,

CHILLS, CHRONIC DIARRHEA,

SYPHILIS IN ALL ITS STAGES,

FISTULA IN ANO,

Without using the knife or other painful remedies. And to remove the horrid consequences of

ONANISM (SELF-POLLUTION).

He can cure these diseases, and he knows it. Has proof to sustain his statement of the highest character. The certificates are shown to Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, Judge Graham, Judge Loving, Judge Underwood, Judge Johnson, James I. Dozier, Esq., &c., and many others too numerous to mention here; all of which are subject, at all times, to examination by those who may choose to look at them.

To prove his own full confidence in his ability to perform what he proposes to do, he invites the afflicted to call on him, not only to be freed from the above diseases, but also from others; and if he shall fail to CURE, he will not ask or receive PAY.

Infirmary on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. july14 wly

A Cure for Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption in their primary stages.

THE advertiser was afflicted for a number of years with a very bad case of Asthma; his case was pronounced by medical men incurable. He discovered a botanical preparation which effected a complete cure. For one dollar he will send a recipe for making the preparation. Address Box No. 355, Postoffice, Lexington, Kentucky.

july11 w9*

DR. W. B. FARRELL'S

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL

ARABIAN LINIMENT,

ESTABLISHED 1844.

THE genuine can always be known by the name "Dr. W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment." All other Liniments by this name are counterfeits.

THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is used upon the Human System, with unbounded success in rheumatism, gout, and palsy.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure pain and weakness in the back.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT.
Will cure spinal diseases, swellings, sprains, and bruises.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore feet, sore hands, corns, and warts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure mumps, frosted parts, and swelled neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore throat, sore eyes, and headache.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure burns and scalds, wounds, and fresh cuts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure snake bites and many cutaneous diseases.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure contracted cords, stiff joints and neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure neuralgia, toothache, and earache.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure pain in the head, breast, and side.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore lips, biles, tumors, and wens.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure swelled and painful breasts of females.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure or relieve nearly all nervous inflammatory diseases.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is adapted to all constitutions.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is a blessing to the afflicted.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will render perfect satisfaction in all cases.

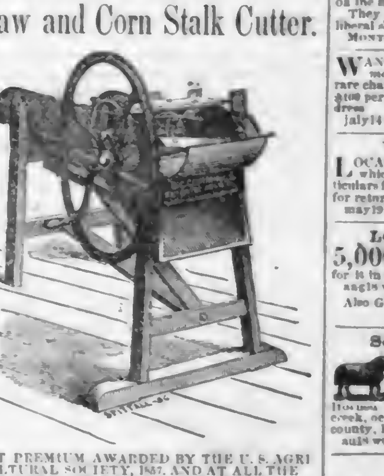
For Horses and Cattle.

THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sprains, bruises, windgalls, and swellings.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure galds, cuts, wounds, and scratches.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sweeney, founder, and poll evil.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure colic, botts, and all inflammations.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Should be in the store of every Dealer.

Grand Depot, 67 Lake street, Chicago.
Sold by Raymond & Patten, Louisville.
Sold by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville. oct 13 weow

CUMING'S

Straw and Corn Stalk Cutter.



FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1857, AND AT ALL THE STATE FAIRS WHERE IT HAS BEEN EXHIBITED.

Price 35 Dollars.

Liberal discount to Dealers.

IN connection with G. B. Griffin, the owner of the patent right for the United States, we are now manufacturing this celebrated machine in this city. Orders solicited.

PETER & BUCHANAN.
June21 deow&weow4m 484 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

LEWIS & WILKES,

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Queensware, and English and German Fancy Goods,

Are now receiving their fall stock of the above goods, which will be one of the largest and best assorted in the city. We invite country merchants and others to examine our stock and prices before purchasing. aug14 wdd6 LEWIS & WILKES.

W. G. BRENT.......................E. D. WARDER.......................JOHN F. WARDER

BRENT, WARDER, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

375 MAIN STREET,

Bet. Sixth and Seventh, South side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

au25 w4

JOHN M. STOKES & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

No. 535 Main street and No. 59 Third street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Have on hand the largest and best assorted stock of CABINET WORK ever offered by any one house in the Western country, consisting in part as follows: Complete sets of fine elaborately carved Rosewood and Mahogany PARLOR SETS, covered in brocatelle, plush, and hair cloth rich and elegant CHAMBER SETS in Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, and Cherry, richly carved and plain; LIBRARY and DINING ROOM SETS, in Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, Walnut and Cherry; also every variety of SOCIABLES, SOFAS, DIVANS, ETAGERES, BUREAUS, WASH-STANDS, Marble-top TABLES, &c., of the latest styles and patterns; together with Stuffed-seat, Rush-seat, Cane-seat, and Wood-seat CHAIRS in an endless variety. They also have a large assortment of COUNTING-ROOM DESKS and REVOLVING CHAIRS in Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, and Cherry, to which they would particularly invite the attention of business men.

Most of the work in this mammoth establishment is of their own manufacture, which, in point of workmanship, design, and finish, will compare favorably with that made in any part of the country.

They also manufacture

MATTRESSES

of every description, SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, and SHUCK, all of which are made from the best materials and warranted to give satisfaction.

As they are selling at greatly

Reduced Prices,

you would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Steamboats and Hotels furnished at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. aug3 d&w1m

AGUE AND FEVER OR CHILLS AND FEVER

SPEEDILY CURED BY

Smith's Tonic Syrup.

THE attention of dealers in Drugs and Medicines and persons afflicted with Chills and Fever or Ague and Fever respectfully invited to this celebrated medicine, which has justly obtained a high reputation throughout the country, and for many years has maintained its superiority over all other remedies as a safe, certain, speedy, and permanent cure for Chills and Fever or Ague and Fever.

The public may rely upon the fact that it is entirely vegetable in its composition, and made from the best, purest, carefully selected reliable articles, and is always prepared by the proprietor in person, and therefore he can warrant it uniform in quality.

Its Diaphoretic and Alterative properties combined with its great Tonic qualities render it eminently superior to Quinine and other remedies as a general and popular remedy in all cases where a Tonic is required and proper to be administered.

It does not produce Headache, Giddiness, Buzzing of the Ears, or any of the unpleasant effects which so frequently attend the use of Quinine or other remedies, but may be given in all cases and under all circumstances whatever to Females, Infants, and all persons who are debilitated or have the most delicate constitutions, without the least apprehension of any injurious or even unpleasant effects.

Practitioners of medicine who have not prescribed it, and afflicted persons who have not used it, are respectfully invited to give it but a fair trial, and they will then be convinced of its great superiority over other remedies and that it possesses all the virtues claimed for it.

It is not only perfectly safe and innocent in its effects, but in no case whatever has it been known to fail in curing Chills and Fever or Ague and Fever, whether of short or long standing, if the directions were strictly followed and carried out.

This medicine has become a staple remedy and for years has been extensively used throughout the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and California, and more lately in Kansas Territory, and has permanently cured near 2,000,000 of cases in all parts of the country where it has been fairly tried. There is no disease of long standing, and has resisted all the usual remedies known in the country, and in no case did it fail to make a perfect and permanent cure where the directions were properly followed. Such is its invariable success that it has gained the confidence, favor, and patronage of a large number of respectable practitioners of medicine throughout the country, who prescribe and administer it in preference to Quinine and other remedies.

Persons living in districts of country subject to Chills and Fever, Ague and Fever, or Bilious Fever would do well to keep a constant supply of this invaluable remedy always on hand.

The proprietor has in his possession a large number of certificates and other testimonials from persons who have used this medicine as well as from Physicians, Druggists, Apothecaries, and other dealers in medicine attesting its superior virtues as a curative in Chills and Fever or Ague and Fever, and he could obtain many thousands more or enough to fill up a large volume, but he does not deem it necessary, as it is already extensively and favorably known to the public generally.

JOHN J. SMITH, Proprietor. WILSON & STARBIRD, Wholesale Agents.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 27—d&w2m

J. D. WARD

(Successor to A. J. Morrison & Co.),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware,

AND MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, HARNESS, &c.,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS,

Louisville, Ky.

Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. apr16 d&weow

RUN AWAY.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Humphreys county, Tenn., 15 miles south of Waverly, a NEGRO WOMAN, MINERVA, belonging to Mr. R. Caldwell, of said county. She is about 30 years old; black complexion; bold and somewhat impudent in speech; stout built; about medium height. She took a carpet-bag, with a variety of clothing, and will probably alter her clothing. It is believed that she went off in company with a white man or some free negro and will attempt to get to a free State. She ran off on the 18th ult.

Twenty dollars will be paid for her apprehension in this State, or thirty dollars if apprehended in any other slave State, or one hundred dollars if taken in a free State and secured in either case so that I get her. Address "Waverly, Tennessee," either to

E. L. LOYD, or
R. CALDWELL.

Waverly, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1858.—sep1 w4

[Louisville Weekly Journal copy four weeks and send bill to Clarksville Chronicle.]

RANAWAY

From this city about the 10th of August, a mulatto negro man named ALLEN; said negro is about 30 years old, very large and fleshy, will weigh about 200 pounds, of good address, and a carpenter by trade; belongs to the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased. I will pay $100 reward for him if taken out of the State and delivered to me at New Castle, Ky., or $50 if taken in the State.

N. J. SMITH,
au25 d&w3* Administrator.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living at Pageville, Barren county, Ky., on Sunday, the 15th inst., a yellow boy named ISHAM (called Ike for short), about 16 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 125 pounds; very likely. Had on when he left, home linen pants, a red striped vest, dark jeans short-tail coat, black soft hat.

I will give the above reward of $200 for the delivery of said boy to me at Pageville, Ky., if apprehended in a free State; or $25 if taken in the county of Allen or Barren; or $40 if apprehended in the State of Kentucky, outside of Barren or Allen county, and secured in any jail so that I get him.

a24 d&w4 JOHN F. F. JEWELL.

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the late residence of James Sanders, deceased, in Taylor county, Ky., FIVE NEGRO SLAVES, to-wit: A boy, named Tatman, of black color, aged about 18 years, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and the fore finger of the right hand cut off at the first joint; a girl, named Nancy, aged about 23 years, copper colored, weighing about 130 lbs., 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and quick spoken; and her two children, one an infant and the other about 7 years; the other named Polly (aged about 26 years), both bright mulattoes; also a girl, named Patsy, aged about 24 years, copper colored, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high and very likely.

WM. B. CARLISLE,
Adm'r of Jas. Sanders, dec'd.

Campbellsville, Ky., July 15—d&wtf

Masonry Revealed and Illustrated, by Eleven Seceding Masons,

SHOWING the Origin, History, and Nature of Masonry, its Effects on the Government and the Christian Religion, as published in the Proceedings of the United States Anti-Masonic Convention held in the city of Philadelphia; with a Sketch of the Life, Abduction, and Murder of

WILLIAM MORGAN.

And a Key to all the Degrees of Free Masonry, giving a clear and correct view of the manner of conferring the different Degrees, as practiced in all Lodges throughout the Globe, together with the means used by which all are not Masons to gain admission therein. By one of the Craft.

Published by Mathew Gardner. 1 vol. 131 pages. Price 50 cents, or three copies for $1, sent free of postage. A large discount made to agents. C. HAGAN & CO.,

july14 w13 Louisville, Ky.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

Catalogues sent Free.

A Complete Classified Catalogue of Books, in every department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained by sending your address to G. G. EVANS,

Publisher, 139 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

june 23 w3m

J. W. McCLUNG,

FORMERLY OF MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & BROKER IN REAL ESTATE

Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WILL make investments for non-residents guarantying 31 per cent. advance the first year and giving bond with satisfactory security to repurchase at this advance if desired, and charge one-half the advance for three years over the 24 per cent. as a commission.

Also, will loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 percent. upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota has no usury law.)

Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES.

Samuel Casseday, Esq., Rev. R. Deering, Messrs. Wallace & Lithgow,	Louisville, Ky.
Hon. R. H. Stanton, Harrison Taylor, Esq., Rev. R. C. Grundy,	Maysville, Ky.
Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, Lexington, Ky.	
Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Danville, Ky.	je10 wtf

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!

TAKE WHITE'S DETECTOR

AND

THE LOUISVILLE SENTINEL.

Only $2 a year for both, including "White's Coins of the World" and a Magnifying Glass.

THE Detector is in pamphlet form, neatly covered, and contains fifty-six pages, embracing the name of every bank, good, bad, and indifferent, in the United States; reports the value of their issues and describes all counterfeits.

The Sentinel is in newspaper form, of ordinary size, and, like the Detector, contains the name and reports the standing of all the banks in the Union.

Notice.—All kinds of uncurrent and broken bank Money wanted by WHITE & YOUNG, Bankers,

apr29 wtf 494 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of HUFFMAN, DUNCAN, & CO., for the purpose of conducting a Commission Pork Packing and Provision Business at the pork house recently occupied by Huffman, Hamilton, & Co. Large additions have been made to the building, and the entire establishment is being placed in the most complete and thorough repair. We will be prepared at all times to make liberal cash advances on hogs to be packed with us.

Office (for the present) at Mitchell & Co.'s on Main street above the Galt House.

F. L. HUFFMAN,
J. M. DUNCAN,
M. G. ANDERS.

Louisville, July 1, 1858.
aug3 d3&w1m

5,000 AGENTS WANTED!

TO sell four new Inventions. Agents have made over $25,000 on one—better than all other similar agencies. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars, gratis.

uly31 w12* EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

MULES AND HORSES.

SMITH & CHAPMAN

WOULD call the attention of western drovers to their Livery and Sale Stables, where they are fully prepared to afford ample accommodations to stock drovers on the most reasonable terms.

They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Montgomery, Ala., July 30, 1858.—au11 w3m

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents to engage in a *money-making* and *legitimate* business. This is a rare chance for energetic young men to make from $50 to $100 per month. For particulars, enclose stamp and address C. H. BRADLEY & CO.,

july14 w12 Atkinson Depot, N. H.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS, in a business which is sure to pay from $20 to $28 per week. Particulars free to all who enclose a stamp or three-cent piece for return postage, and address

may19 w13 S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.

LOCUST TIMBER WANTED.

5,000 FEET, in large and small quantities, from 8 to 18 inches diameter. I will pay a liberal price for it in cash.

aug18 w3m W. A. RICHARDSON, Bullitt st.

Also GUM and ELM TIMBER suitable for Hubs.

W. A. R.

South-Downs and Short-Horns.

IT being the appropriate season for delivery, I now offer for sale a splendid lot of thorough bred South-Down LAMBS and Short-Horn CATTLE. Address me at the Falls of Harrods creek, or apply to me at the Transylvania Farm, Jefferson county, Ky., on the river, 7½ miles above Louisville.

au18 wsw P. S. BARBER.

NOVELTY WORKS.

Iron and Brass Foundery.

WE are manufacturing Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, from the latest and most approved patterns. Our machinery will compare favorably with any made in the United States.

We are also manufacturing The Kentucky Circular Saw Mill. Wherever this Mill has been used it has obtained the preference over all others. It is not at all complicated in its construction, and not easily got out of order. We can furnish either Steam or Horse Power to run the Mill.

All work done by us warranted to be what it is represented.

Orders from a distance promptly filled when accompanied with satisfactory reference.

HAWLEY, BILLINGS, & CO.,
sep1 w3 Cor. of Eighth and Water sts., Louisville, Ky.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

WE, the undersigned, as Executors of Benj. Bradshaw, deceased, will sell, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 18th day of October next, one of the best Farms in Christian county, containing about 380 acres, situated about 6 miles southwest of Hopkinsville, with about 180 acres of cleared land, the remainder in timber. There is on the place a new frame Dwelling House, and other improvements; good water, and well enclosed and never-failing water; an abundance of stock water.

On the same day we will also sell all the perishable property of said decedent, a large number of stock of all kinds; also, the crop of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, &c.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to examine said place will find Jas. Bradshaw on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing the land.

GUS. BRADSHAW,
JAS. BRADSHAW, } Executors.
FAYETTE HARRISON,

[Louisville Weekly Journal copy 4 times and charge Mercury, Hopkinsville.]

600 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND.

BEING destitute of any farming help, I have resolved to relinquish the occupation. I therefore wish to sell about 600 acres of Land, immediately around and adjoining the thriving village of Cloverdale, Putnam county, Ind., 10 miles south of Greencastle, on the N. A. and S. R. R., nearly all in cultivation; abundantly supplied with excellent springs, good timber, and limestone rock of the very best quality; qualities, on which are four dwelling houses and three good orchards.

I feel safe in saying that this land is not surpassed for convenience of location with regard to roads, taverns, meeting houses, schools, &c., fertility of soil, nor eligibility, by any uplands in the State. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and on accommodating terms. Any particular information will be given by personal application to the undersigned, at Cloverdale, or by letter.

Also, about 40 very nice building lots in said town, will be sold on easy terms, especially to mechanics or others wishing to build on them. WM. LEE HALT

Cloverdale, Putnam Co., Ind., Aug. 18, 1858.
au25 w3*

A Good Shelby Farm for Sale.

THE fine Farm of John Clemerson, is offered at private sale. It is situated on Clear Creek, three miles north from Shelbyville, on the road leading from that town to New-castle; and contains 307 acres; all enclosed.

About 200 acres cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility; and there is no better hemp land in the State. The woodland is well set in blue grass. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling and all necessary outbuildings; an orchard of young trees, of the very best varieties of fruit, just beginning to bear; and an abundance of never failing water. This, in a word, is one of the most desirable Farms in Shelby county for its size.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to

WILLIAM STANDEFORD,
Assignee of John Clemerson.

August 11, 1858. w3*

Shelby Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned, as Executors of R. S. Owen, deceased, offer for sale the fine Farm on which said Owen died, situated in Shelby county, and lying in the southwest corner of Shelby county, on Plum creek, 14 miles from Shelbyville, and 22 miles east from Louisville, and 2 miles north of the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike. Said Farm contains about 500 acres of land, all of which is in grass, or a high state of cultivation. There is an abundance of timber, stone, and stock water on the Farm.

The improvements are comfortable. The title is good, and terms accommodating.

Those who wish to obtain a first-rate and very desirable Stock Farm, have now an opportunity to do so, as we are determined to sell the above described Farm, and close up the business.

For further particulars apply to Mr. R. M. OWEN, on the premises, or to J. M. OWEN, Shelbyville,

ROBERT COCHRANE,
Vandyke's Mill, Spencer county,
Executors of R. S. Owen, deceased.

September 1, 1858.—w3*

475 Acres of Christian County Land FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to change my location, I offer a most desirable Farm for sale, 10 miles southwest of Hopkinsville, on the road to Lafayette, by way of James Brewer's mills; well surrounded by churches, schools, mills, &c.; 300 acres in cultivation; 175 acres of timber; the balance finely set in clover, &c. Improvements good. Price $30 per acre. Terms to suit purchasers. Two tenements, two fine wells of water. Land susceptible of division. Apply on the premises to [aug25 wt*] R. J. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

I will offer my Farm for sale, on which I now reside, situated in Washington county, Ky., on the Perryville and Springfield turnpike, six miles from Springfield. The farm contains 241 acres; 160 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance heavily timbered with choice timber, and lies immediately on the Beech Fork, making it a most desirable stock farm, a large portion of it well set in blue-grass.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest from date.

For further particulars, apply to me on the premises, or to Shirman & Merriwether, attorneys at law, Louisville, Ky. [aug18 wtf] THOS. M. CLAYBROOK.

BLACK LICK FARM FOR SALE

THE undersigned, having determined to change his business, offers his Farm for sale, lying on Black Lick creek, in Logan county, Ky., two miles north of South Union, and containing about six hundred and thirty acres; about two hundred acres in bottom, as good land as there is in Kentucky; three hundred acres cleared, the balance in timber. The upland is well adapted to the growth of small grain, clover, and other grasses. A good and convenient family residence, a splendid barn, a good ice-house, and the necessary out-buildings. This farm offers peculiar inducements to any person wishing to go into the stock business, as there is no better meadow and corn land in Kentucky than the Black Lick lands. There are now about 40 acres in timothy and 100 acres in clover.

Terms accommodating. For further information apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

aug4 w9 JOHN H. WOOD, Highland, Ky.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, wishing to quit the Milling business, now offer for sale their new STEAM SAW and CORN MILL, situated in a good neighborhood for grinding, and plenty of timber, poplar and oak of all kinds, also ash and hickory. This Mill was intended for a Flouring Mill, but is not completed for flouring. It is the best chance to get up barrels cheap that can be found. There is no end to the timber and hoop-poles. There could be bought here 40,000 or 50,000 bushels of wheat every year if the Mill was finished. And a carding machine would do well. There would be carding enough every season to pay for the machine. Also with the mill is shafting, saw, and belt, all ready to put up for cutting laths. Also with the mill is a four and two-horse wagon and ox-cart. With the mill is a tract of 7¾ acres of land, partly timbered, and lying immediately on the main road leading from Elizabethtown to Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, Ky., 25 miles from Louisville, and only 2½ miles from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The machinery is nearly all new. 28-foot 12 inch boiler, 1-foot stroke, and 10-inch cylinder. Those wishing to buy would do well to call and examine, as we will give a bargain. july17 d2&w12* WALLER & HARRIS.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

I DESIRE to dispose of my Mill Property, on Little Lick creek, Lyon county, Ky., 4½ miles from Eddyville, 8 miles from Fredonia, and seven miles from Princeton, together with from 5 to 700 acres of good Land.

Also, blacksmith and wagon shops and all necessary outbuildings will be sold low and on favorable terms.

For further information, address the undersigned, at Dycusburg, Ky.

june30 wly THOS. J. COBB.

BOURBON HOUSE,

PARIS, KENTUCKY,

For Sale.

WISHING to retire from business, I offer the above-named large, well-known, and popular house, together with the furniture in it, for sale. The Bourbon House has been too long established and is too well and too generally known to require particular description of location, size, &c. Suffice it to say that it will accommodate comfortably 100 people, that it is in good repair and well furnished in every department, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage. Connected with the house is a two-acre lot, upon which there are two good stables, one of them the best in the State, with capacity for 100 horses, which will be sold with the house. The above property will be sold at a decided bargain. For terms apply to

aug4 wtf R. THURSTON, Proprietress.

N. B. The Bourbon House is the breakfast stand for passengers on the morning train up on the C. & L. R. R.

[Louisville Journal copy weekly until forbid and charge this office.]—*Paris Citizen.*

FINE SCOTT FARM FOR SALE.

WISHING to discontinue farming, I offer for sale my Farm in Scott county, lying two miles southeast of Georgetown, on the turnpike leading from Georgetown by Lemon's Mill to Lexington, containing 135 acres of fine land and in as high a state of cultivation as any farm in the county. About 95 acres of the best description of land, well set in blue-grass; about one-half of the remainder in a good well set in grass, of which 100 acres in first-rate hemp and land. It is well watered by a number of never-failing springs, besides being bounded by handsomely upon North Elkhorn about one-third of a mile, which gives an additional supply of stock water to it. The improvements are comfortable and convenient, with a first-rate house, with all the necessary out-buildings. The fruit trees are various and abundant.

The distance of this farm from Georgetown will give it a purchaser all the advantages of the best schools in the West, without having to board his children from home. If the farm should be too large for a purchaser, I would sell about 100 acres, with the improvements. All persons wishing to purchase a farm in every particular desirable, are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves.

[Louisville Journal copy till forbid, and send bill to advertiser, and charge this office.]—*Georgetown Gazette.*

H. C. GRAVES.

A. McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, manufacturer of Planes and Mechanics' Tools of every description, No. 53 Third street, Louisville, Ky. may 16 w1y